

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1715.—Vol. XXXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

(STAMPED—SIXPENCE,
UNSTAMPED—FIVEPENCE)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

PROSPER UNITED.—These mines have very much improved. Total value of the ore producing from the 40 to 100 fms. levels inclusive is now reported at £79 per fathom. The machinery on the mine is valued at £12,000. A few shares for sale at 10s. net.

MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—
50 Anglo-Brazilian, 14s. 3d. 50 E. Carn Brea, 12s.
30 Chontales, £2 3s. 9d. 100 Frontino, 17s.
15 Clifford, £2. 15 Great Laxey, £17½.
10 Chiverton Moor, £7. 20 Gt. No. Laxey, 11s.
10 Colquhite and Callington, 30s.
30 Carn Camborne, 7s 6d. 15 Gt. Retallack, £23½.
50 Don Pedro, £2 17s 6d. 50 Gawton, 29s. 3d.
50 Drake Walls, 10s. 20 North Downs, 21s. 6d.
25 East Russell, 6s. 30 New Quebrada (£4 4s. paid), 7s. 6d.
50 E. Rosewarne, 5s. 3d. 50 N. Treskerby, 16s. 9d.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
13, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
19, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market price.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in Joint-Stock Banks, Railways, Mining, and all Miscellaneous Securities at the closest market quotations. Every information supplied to investors free of expense. J. B. REYNOLDS can, with confidence, recommend a few shares for investment paying 15 per cent. upon the present market price. Telegrams promptly attended to. Bankers: City Bank. Established Eleven Years. July 3, 1868.

MESSERS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., and Mining Exchange, have large transactions in Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, Frontino, North Croft, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and West Chiverton. Parties dealt with at a fair margin on the market price. References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch Lane.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Business transacted in the British Funds, Railway and other Stocks, Foreign Bonds, &c., on the usual commission, 1½ per cent. on mining and other shares, above £2; and at £2 and under 6d. per share. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, and MINING EXCHANGE, has BUSINESS in the following mines:—
Prince of Wales 26s to 38s
Chiverton £1¼ to £2
Chiverton Moor 6½ to 7½
Wheal Mary Florence 7½ to 8½
Grenville 29s to 31s
Great Retallack 29s to 31s
Wheal Mary Florence (Limited).—J. Hume's "Circular" contains a Special Report of this favourite mine. Further advice of a favourable character are to hand this week. Shares should be bought for early profits. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C. GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—We have just received some splendid specimens of lead from the 40, which are well worthy the inspection of the shareholders, intending investors, and parties interested in the district. Shares should be secured at once, as they are certain to have a speedy advance. It is the cheapest mine in the market, and a few months will prove it to be a valuable property. The "Investment Circular and Financial Record" contains an article on the Chiverton group of mines, and some interesting information as to several progressive mines rapidly coming into public notice. Bankers: London and Westminster.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE I still recommend as good to buy. The engine will beat work in five weeks from this date, and the operations at the mine will soon be of a profitable nature. These shares are now to be had for a few shillings each, and are likely to have a great rise. The usual loss of time in searching for lodes has not to be incurred in this mine, the lodes being already discovered, and proved to be highly mineralised. The ore contains from 70 to 100 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. Ordinary lead is worth only 12s. per ton: that of Tamar Valley Mine is worth 28s. per ton. M. G. is on a tour of inspection of the Mid-Wales Mining District, and will be back on Wednesday next, July 9.

MESSERS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUYERS of New Great Consols shares.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years) has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at net prices:—
50 Anglo-Brazilian, 14s. 3d. 20 Gt. Retallack, £23 8s 9d. 10 Summer Hill, £4 17s 6d.
30 Chiverton, £1 8s. 3d. 5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £15 13s 9d. 5 S. John del Rey, £19 11s 3d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £6½. 20 New Gt. Consols, 19s. 30 South Darro, 30s. 3d.
10 Calbeck Fells, 11s 9d. 25 N. Retallack, £23½. 2 W. Chiverton, £61¼.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £452. 20 North Croft, 35s. 1 West Seton, £192.
30 Don Pedro, £23½. 40 Pestarena, £22½. 50 West Godolphin.
10 East Caradon, £37½. 25 Prince of Wales, 37s 3d. 40 Wh. Mary Flor., £11 16s 3d.
50 East Grenville, 30s 9d. 10 Prosper United, 9s 3d. 20 Wh. St. Vincent, £1 16s 3d.
15 E. Lovell, £7 8s 9d. 1 Providence, £21 7s 6d. 20 Wh. Seton, £72.
50 Frontino, 16s. 3d. 40 Rosamond, 3s 9d. 5 Wh. Trelawny, £21 16s 3d.
5 Gt. Laxey, £16 16s 9d. 1 So. Caradon, £385. 50 West St. Ives.
20 Gt. No. Laxey, 9s. 9d. 20 S. Herodsfoot, 29s. 6d. 20 W. Great Work, 42s.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 East Grenville, 31s.; 20 Great Retallack, £23 8s. 9d.; 30 Prince of Wales, 38s. 6d.; 50 New Lovell; 150 West St. Ives; 200 Glan Alun; 2 West Chiverton, £22; 20 North Downs, 22s. 6d.; 3 Mac-y-Safn, £225; 2 Minera, £165; 100 Crebor; 30 Redmoor, 5s.; 40 East Carn Brea; 100 Wheal St. Vincent; 120 Calbeck Fells, 12s.; 45 Colquhite and Callington United; 110 Worthing; 350 Lovell Consols; 9s.; 30 Prosper United, 9s.; 50 West Wheal Kitty; 75 Great South Chiverton; 25 East Russell, 6s. 6d.; 40 Wheal Uny, £2 8s. 9d.; 65 Camborne Vein, 11s. 9d.; 70 Mandlin, 21s. 9d.; 90 New Quebrada; 80 Wheal Mary Florence; 20 Rose and Chiverton United.

SPECIAL BUSINESS IN WHEAL ST. VINCENT.
BUYER of 150 Great South Chiverton, 100 Clifford Amalgamated, 60 West Prince of Wales, 20 Devon Great Consols, 5 Wheal Bassett, 100 Alamillos. Parties desirous of SELLING shares not usually dealt in on the market, may find purchasers through Mr. BUDGE.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—
FOREIGN GOLD MINES.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, July 3, No. 486, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Wheal Trelawny. East Wheal Lovell. Frontino and Bolivia.
Wheal Uny. West Great Work. Don Pedro.
Gawton Copper. Providence. Anglo-Brazilian.
Prince of Wales. Ding Dong. Rossa Grande.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).
Twenty-three years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-one in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST—STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Published every evening at 5 o'clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription—by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE,
FOREIGN AND BRITISH MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Is a BUYER or SELLER of Don Pedro, Pestarena, Port Phillip, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Frontino, and Chontales, at market prices. Orders in same, either by telegram or post, will have prompt attention.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.
A daily list of prices sent free on application.

MR. W. H. CUELLO,
(late of the firm of WATSON AND CUELLO),
Has REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
INTENDING INVESTORS.—The "FINANCIAL GAZETTE," published by Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN, should be consulted with a VIEW to the SAFE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL. It contains Original Articles, a Review of the Money Markets, and a selection of investments paying 10 to 17 per cent., and such information as is necessary to guide intending investors.
6, Bond-court, Mansion House, London, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

JAMES H. COOK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
61, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Fifteen years practical experience in Cornwall and London.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Caradon, New Lovell, Chiverton Valley, Calbeck Fells, and West Drake Walls.
MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Godolphin, North Pool, Minera, Providence, and Summer Hill shares. A Selected List of Securities forwarded upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

MR. E. MANUEL BEAZLEY,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
T. ROSEWARNE, having returned from his tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall, is enabled to advise parties what mining shares they should buy or sell.
T. R. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—
Bedford Consols. North Treskerby. Anglo-Brazilian.
Bedford United. Great North Downs. North Downs.
Chontales. West Chiverton. Prince of Wales.
Chiverton Moor. Wheal Grenville. Princess of Wales.
Devon Consols. St. John del Rey. Wheal Seton.
East Lovell. Frontino and Bolivia. Gwamena.
East Carn Brea. Chontales. West Maria and Fortescue.
Marke Valley. Rossa Grande.

I can recommend three mines which are safe for a great rise within the next three months.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—500 Chiverton Moor, £6½; Bedford United, £1; 500 East Carn Brea, 11s.; 500 Prince of Wales, 36s. 6d.
AN OFFER WANTED for West Maria and Fortescue.
Money lent to any extent upon good mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.
Office hours 10 to 4.

JOHN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON
Is a SELLER of the following shares at net prices:—
1 Botallack, offer wtd. 15 Don Pedro, £3 6s 3d. 25 No. Treskerby, 16s 3d.
1 Clifford, £3¼. 20 East Russell, 6s. 6d. 20 Wh. Grenville, 31s. 9d.
20 Chontales, £23½. 15 Gt. Retallack, £23 8s 9d. 2 Wt. Chiverton, £61¼.
5 Chiv. Moor, £5 16s 3d. 10 North Croft, £1 18s 9d. 15 W. Kitty (St. Agnes).
WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash—Prince of Wales, West Seton, Wheal Uny, Gwamena, St. John del Rey, and East Lovell shares. Sellers state number and lowest price.
For SPECIAL SALE—50 West Godolphin (offer wanted).
OFFICES.—31, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. Correct Daily Price List can be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.
Established 1859.
INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC SECURITIES may be effected by payments at intervals to suit the convenience of the Buyer, upon advantageous terms. LOANS granted, for one year or any shorter period, and renewable, if required, on Stocks and Shares having a market value. FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed upon DEPOSITS of all amounts withdrawable at one month's notice.
The Finance Agency of Foreign Governments, Municipalities, Public Companies, and Money Agency Business generally undertaken.
Terms of business forwarded, post free, on application.
RICHARD TAYLOR AND COMPANY.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN, CHONTALES, DON PEDRO, FRONTINO, AND ST. JOHN DEL REY GOLD MINES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are Dealers in the Shares of the above Companies; and, also, in PRINCE OF WALES SHARES at close market prices, free of Commission, either for Money, Account, or time on, to suit the convenience of Buyers.
RICHARD TAYLOR AND COMPANY.
Investment Loan and Bank Agency.
12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS and is PREPARED TO SUPPLY, at the market prices, SHARES in PRINCE OF WALES, NEW LOVELL, WEST CHIVERTON, EAST WHEAL SETON, NORTH CROFT, SOUTH CONDBURROW, DON PEDRO, EAST CARADON, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Third Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps.
MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST:
A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVON. Published by CHARLES THOMAS, At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSERS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great Laxey, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Snaefell, and East Phoenix shares. Daily price list on application. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
Dividends, 10 to 20 per cent. per annum on outlay. INVESTORS, SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS seeking valuable and reliable information and safe investments, should read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free). GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1852.

Established Fourteen Years.
MESSERS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C. Members of the Mining Exchange, London.

Closing prices, Friday Evening, July 3:—
Anglo-Brazilian £ 21 23 3/4 North Treskerby 14s 6d to 16s 6d
Cargill 21 23 3/4 North Wheal Croft £ 1¼ to £ 2
Carn Camborne 18 20 3/4 Prince of Wales 13½ to 14½
Carn Brea 18 20 3/4 Providence (ex div.) 21 23
Chontales 2 21 3/4 Redmoor 3s to 5s
Chiverton 1¼ to 1½ Rossa Grande (pm.) 3s to 3½
Chiverton Moor 6½ to 7 South Caradon 380 to 390
Clifford Amalgamated 23½ to 3¼ South Herodsfoot 17s 6d to 22s 6d
Cook's Kitchen 10 11 South Wheal Croft 15 to 17
Devon Great Consols 44s to 45s South Wheal Frances 17½ to 18½
Don Pedro (pm.) 8 8 3/4 St. John del Rey 19 to 20
East Basset 8 12 3/4 Trumpton Consols 10 to 12
East Caradon 3½ to 3¾ West Chiverton 6½ to 6¾
East Grenville 1½ to 1¾ West Caradon 38 to 40
East Lovell 7½ to 7¾ West Wheal Frances 24 to 26
East Wheal Russell 3 3 3/4 West Wheal Seton 190 to 195
Frontino and Bolivia 14s 6d to 16s 6d Wheal Buller 6 to 6½
Great Laxey (ex div.) 16½ to 16¾ Wh. Emily Henrietta 32 to 34
Great North Laxey 3½ to 3¾ Wheal Grenville 80s to 82s 6d
Great Retallack 23½ to 24 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes) 25 to 26
Great Wheal Vor 15 to 16 Wheal Mary Ann 20½ to 21½
Herodsfoot 23 to 24 Wheal St. Vincent 13½ to 14
Marke Valley 6½ to 7½ Wheal Seton 70 to 75
New Great Consols 3½ to 4 Wheal Trelawny 8½ to 9
North Retallack 8½ to 9 Yudanamutana 1½ to 2½

Best price of the day.
Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN will forward a correct list of closing prices and statistical information GRATUITOUSLY on application.
Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN beg to refer to their remarks on page 479 respecting the mines marked * in the above list.
July 3. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. R. TREDINNICK,
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
(Member of the Stock Exchange).
No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines. Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MESSRS. JAMES SCOTT AND CO. beg to inform their clients that they have REMOVED from No. 1, Pinner's-court to adjoining offices, No. 14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., where all future communications are requested to be addressed.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. S. and Co. are SELLERS, for cash or the account, of shares in any of the undermentioned mines, at quoted prices, free of commission:—

Anglo-Brazilian, 14s. 3d. Lucy Phillips, £4 10s. West Caradon, £2 10s.
Bedford Consols, 15s. Marke Valley, £6 17s. 6d. West Drake Walls, 7s 6d.
Calbeck Fells, 12s. 6d. North Treskerby, 16s. 3d. W. Prince of Wales, 13s 6d.
Chiverton, £1 1s. 3d. New Lovell, £1 1s. 3d. West Wheal Kitty, 7s.
Chiverton Moor, £7 1s. 3d. North Croft, £2. West Wh. Seton, £19s.
Clifford Amalgamated, £23½. Pestarena, £22½. Wheal Agar, £1 5s.
Drake Walls, 10s. Port Phillip, £1 13s. 9d. Wheal Bassett, £23.
Don Pedro, £3 17s. 9d. Prosper United, 7s. 6d. Wheal Chiverton, £1 10s.
East Carn Brea, 15s. Prince of Wales, £1 18s 6d. Wheal Grenville, £1 10s 6d.
East Russell, 7s. 6d. Rossa Grande, £1 1s. 6d. Wheal Mary Ann, £21¼.
East Caradon, £2 13s. South Darro, £1 12s. 6d. Wh. St. Vincent, £1 18s 9d.
East Lovell, £7 15s. St. John del Rey, £19 15s. Wheal Seton, £75.
Frontino, 16s. 3d. South Frances, £18 10s. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 17s. 6d.
Great Wheal Vor, £15 15s. Tincroft, £14. Yudanamutana, £2 1s 3d.
Gt. Retallack, £23 11s. 3d. West Chiverton, £61 10s. Wheal Uny, £2 1s 3d.
Great Laxey, £16 10s. Trelawny, £9.

Money advanced on marketable mine shares at 5 per cent. per annum. Buyers can have transfers registered prior to payment, if desired, on giving respectable references.
J. S. and Co. having in their employ several of the most experienced and trustworthy mine agents in the United Kingdom, who periodically inspect on their behalf all the bona fide mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are enabled to accord to their friends and clients reliable advice as to the present and future prospects of mines they deem worthy the attention of investors.
References will be given to the Alliance Bank and the Bank of England.
J. S. and Co. can recommend several good low-priced shares likely to rise considerably in value within a few weeks.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, E.C.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash or account:—200 West St. Ives, 6s.; 25 Chontales, £23½; 100 Frontino, 17s. 3d.; 20 Rosewarne Consols; 25 Penbale United; 15 Chiverton Moor, £7; 30 North Treskerby, 18s. 9d.; 50 Rossa Grande, £1¼; 5 St. John del Rey, £19¼; 25 Don Pedro, £23½; 50 Wheal St. Vincent, £2; 25 Prince of Wales, £17½; 10 Chiverton Valley; 5 Mac-y-Safn, £225; 20 North Retallack, £2; 100 Lovell Consols, £2½; 30 North Croft, 39s. 6d.; 10 Budnick, £¾; 40 Lovell Consols.
LUCK PHILLIPS.—BUYER or SELLER at very advantageous prices.
GREAT RHODESMOR.—A few shares fully paid for sale to real buyers.
GLAN ALUN.—A few hundred shares for sale in this splendid property cheap.

Original Correspondence.

MINERAL PROPERTY—MODES OF WORKING.

SIR,—Allow me to return for a short time to the class of people I mentioned in my last—those who palm off worthless mineral speculations on the public for their own particular benefit. They are the hydra of the mining world, and often have we wished that some Hercules would rise up and consign them to oblivion. They suck the life blood of mining, leaving to its more honourable members merely a mutilated body. I think the state of the law has something to do with this; it affords great facilities for unprincipled speculators to gain their nefarious ends, and if mineral property is to keep the high status it has attained, the law must certainly be altered. At present any seven men, who do not possess a five pound note between them, may form themselves into a limited liability company, with any amount of nominal capital, and they may present each other and their friends with, perhaps, one-half of the shares, fully paid-up, and then come out before the public with the statement that more than one-half of the shares have been subscribed for by the directors and their friends. The public, of course, seeing statements such as these, have reason to believe the concern must be of sterling worth, and apply eagerly for the remaining shares. Things go on all well and smooth for a time, after which the truth out, and the deluded shareholders find that the company, as first represented, the directors and their friends, was limited, indeed—very limited as to means, whilst their necessity, individually or collectively, was unlimited.

Now, the Legislature has done a good deal to prevent the public being imposed on by certain parties. The cabman has his mode of charge fixed by law, and it is criminal to exact beyond that charge; so are railway charges. A lawyer's bill is liable to be taxed; and the medical practitioner has to come up to a fixed standard before he can legally practice. The Legislature in its wisdom has done all this to protect the public from imposition; and yet these vultures in the mining world go scot free, because practically there is no remedy. Now, suppose a gentleman gets connected with a concern and party as above described, he finds out the concern is worthless, and the promoters are men of straw. What can he do? In the first place, he is unwilling it should go out to the world that he has been taken in by a set of blacklegs; but if he should, his first course would be to present a petition in the Court of Chancery to get his name struck off the register. Afterwards he would have to bring an action at common law to recover the money he paid under false representations. This would incur great expense, and to what purpose? As to getting any of his money back, lucky would he be if he did; what the promoters have not they cannot give. Unfortunately, what they have, their wonderful powers of description, and their volubility of speech, though the means of obtaining money, is not money worth. They could take, but it would be impossible to return. Hence it is why they go scot free. We have, indeed, known some make great professions of philanthropic intentions, to provide work, comfortable dwellings, &c., for the poor working man, as the reason for inducing their friends and the public to embark in mineral properties. But these would-be philanthropists always take great care to provide very handsomely for themselves in the promotion money and fees. Indeed, whatever sins lie at the door of promoters, we cannot charge the majority of them with not looking well to themselves. Let anyone try to procure the Articles of Association of different companies, and he will see the truth of this.

Now, let me ask whether the public ought not to have some guarantee of the bona fide nature of mineral property and transactions? For instance, if the Legislature were to make it a condition that no company could be registered unless there was a certain amount of capital actually subscribed either by the promoters or their friends, this would be some sort of a security that the promoters were not men of straw, and that they had faith in the undertaking. The Augean stable must be purged, and for the sake of depressed mining the sooner the better. So "rotten is the state of Denmark" that if several reforms be not effected it will sink very low in the commercial scale. Many of the promoters of companies know, or ought to know, that the companies they promote are bubble companies; and like the soap bubbles we see children amuse themselves with, they can only last while the resistance within counterbalances the pressure without. Of late years slates have been up to such a high price, and the demand so great, that slate quarries have been in great demand, and numerous slate quarry companies floated. I have seen, I think, scores of slate quarry prospectuses during the last four or five years; by the prospectuses they were all great prizes and no blanks; by the results there are a great many blanks, and a few prizes. A great many prospectuses and promoters are as deceptive as the simoon, dangerous as the *fata morgana*, and as destructive to the real welfare of mining as the salamander. I have ample facts to bear me out, a few of which, in due time, I will notice.

There is another class of speculators, who are generally not much more fortunate than the one I have been describing, yet are honourable men, and deserve success. They spend their own money, but by making an injudicious selection of property, acting under interested or insufficient advice, come to grief. I am sorry to say there are several men who will advise other people to continue spending money, in order to enable them to draw their comfortable salaries. This class of speculating, or rather investing, men, drawn probably by the accounts of the enormous sums realised by some mining undertakings, invest their own money, and no one else, perhaps, has a reason to complain, except that the capital so wasted might have been employed for a better purpose; and failing to produce results, it brings discredit on mining enterprise. These parties are too often ignorant of the nature of the undertaking in which they embark; that ignorance is their bliss, therefore it would be sheer folly to attempt to enlighten them. If they are working a slate quarry, it will become a second Penryn; if a copper mine, it will become equal to Devon Consols; and if a lead mine, it will not be second even to Dyliffe. Too often they find it has only been a waking dream—a pleasant reverie. This, without mentioning the rigging of the market, the "bearing" and "bulling" of shares, the many shifts unprincipled dealers and brokers resort to in puffing up worthless concerns, and depreciating real good properties, and sending circulars to timid shareholders to frighten them into the sale of their shares, abundantly justifies Mr. Charles Thomas's call for a reform of mining.

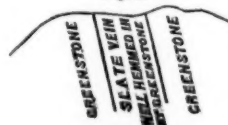
Now, to get an idea of the sort of things sold and worked as mineral property, I will notice a few of them. They are so numerous, my difficulty is which to choose. I will begin at South Wales. About two miles from Fishguard there is a slate quarry; I forget its name, but it is on the Cardigan side. That your readers may better understand what I have to say on it, I will give a diagram:—

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1 represents the quarry in question at Fishguard.

Fig. 2.



The reader will see it is a little hillock of slate—or, rather, shistors. The horizontal lines are the working divisions or galleries; and the vertical ones indicate the inclination of the slate strata. The reader will, however, notice that the lines of stratification on each side of the hillock are not parallel with the middle. How comes this? Slate is of aqueous formation, and all aqueous rocks are formed more or less horizontally. The slate rocks we see in a more or less vertical position have been tilted up by some internal force—call it what you please. Slate was once silt, like the diamond was once carbon. Now, the diamond is incomparably harder than coal—also carbon, because its particles are much more compressed together by cohesion of attraction. In like manner slate: it is good only where the particles have been pressed together; besides pressure, we must have the assistance of chemical affinity, electricity, and at times a combination of these forces, what we may term the electro-chemical, and other agencies with which we are at present unacquainted. Now, when a body of slate rock is thrown up as in the present instance, and no harder rock is upheaved with it to support it, the slate rock, being

very laminous, naturally fall on both sides, just as if we were to place a book on a table, and let the cover fall down on it, some of the leaves would fall on both sides of the cover, while others would partly incline, and a great many would stand vertical. This is exactly the case in this quarry. The strata were thrown up before they had gone through the necessary operations in the great workshop of Nature to become good slate rock; and to expect good slate rock from places like this would be to expect bread from something else than corn. We all know that when anything ails the human frame, anything the matter with the circulation of the blood, Nature generally heaves up a bad pimple or tumour. It is similar in the formation of rocks. When there is anything the matter with the circulation of the blood of Nature—the electric currents—she throws up a bad pimple. We have, indeed, seen some of these pimples in the midst of green meadows, miles away from any mountain range.

This slate hillock, near Fishguard, is one of Nature's bad pimples; people cut into it, thinking it was a piece of sound flesh, but found it full of cancerous matter. The quarry has been opened for nearly 100 yards, I should say, and out of the 100 yards I could find but about 4 even average rock; the reader will know that was near the middle. A person called Harris, who lived near the quarry, informed me the agent told him it was from 8 to 10 yards wide. I was informed on good authority that before the quarry was stopped a so-called quarry engineer gave it as his opinion they should spend 20,000l. more there. The agent, however, having more sense or honesty, perhaps both, advised them this would be useless. There must have been a deal of money spent there. I do not remember seeing a prospectus, but no doubt it was a flaming one; and the promoters, from what I know of them, no doubt recouped themselves handsomely; as the bump of taking care of themselves is very prominent in most promoters now-a-days. Contrast the position of No. 1 with No. 2, where the slate vein has good superincumbent pressure, and corresponding support. As I have often stated before in the Journal, this is a *sine qua non* in a good slate quarry. I have never known a good slate quarry found in the position of No. 1. I must conclude. In my next I will bring forward instances that throw this one in the shade in toto.

Penrallt, Dinas Mawddwy. SAMUEL JENKINS.

PUDDLING FURNACES, AND PUDDLING—THE INVENTION OF THE IRON BOTTOMS.

SIR,—In your remarks (in the Supplement to last week's Journal) on a paper read by Mr. J. A. JONES, manager to Messrs. Fox, Head, and Co., you have (quoting from Mr. Jones):—"There is no arrangement which offers any substantial improvement as compared with the puddling furnace as it existed when Mr. Samuel Baldwin Rogers had perfected his magnificent iron bottoms." Sir, I beg to say that there is no evidence whatever of Mr. Rogers being the inventor of the iron bottoms in the puddling; there is, I believe, sufficient to the contrary. It is remarkable that for the first 30 years or more after the introduction of iron bottoms Mr. Rogers never claimed the invention until the men were dead. If Mr. Joseph Brown, the manager at Ebbw Vale at the time the iron bottoms were first produced, had heard such a claim made he would soon have let him know to the contrary. Mr. Brown died in 1836, and Mr. Harford some years before; and it was not until about the year 1856 that Mr. Rogers put in his claim to the invention. The iron bottoms commenced at Ebbw Vale in the year 1823. I went to Ebbw Vale in April, 1824, and was there upwards of 14 years, during which time the merits of the iron bottoms were discussed freely, and Mr. Rogers's name was never mentioned. The credit of the invention has only been conceded to him by courtesy for the last 12 years. The two gentlemen now living who can say most about the origin of the iron bottoms are Messrs. Summers and Charles Harford. Having myself had at the time full information of the origin of iron bottoms, when I saw Mr. Rogers's claim put forth I wrote to Mr. T. Alcock, late manager, Tredegar, the gentleman who worked the first iron bottom, and who had a good deal to do with the invention. Some of his family have now in their possession a tobacco-box made out of a portion of the first heat, and Mr. Brown had a watch-chain made out of the same heat. In my memoranda I have the following:—"April 10, 1856. This day I have received a letter from Mr. Thomas Alcock, repudiating Mr. Rogers's claim to the invention of iron bottoms in puddling-furnaces, and that whatever he (Mr. Rogers) had thought on the subject was unknown at Ebbw Vale."

Graig House, Gwilt, near Abercromby, July 1.

MANGANESE—BARYTES—STEEL.

SIR,—It is made clear by experiment that by using chlorine, which is produced by mixing domestic or rock salt with a certain proportion of black oxide of manganese, the mischievous effects of phosphorus are completely prevented, inasmuch as when these two elements are brought into contact in the furnace instantaneous and rapid combustion takes place, an innocent white powder being the result. It is well known that one effect of phosphorus upon iron is to ensure what is technically termed "red shortness," or, in other words, it renders the iron glacial and brittle, reducing its tenacity in a large degree. Is it not a wonder that manganese is not more extensively used in the smelting of iron ore and ironstone? In the ironstone of the Cleveland district phosphorus is largely contained. When to get rid of that enemy to the production of pig-iron is so easy, the article manganese being so cheap in itself, and no additional apparatus being required in its application, it is surprising in these days, when quality is of so much importance, that gentlemen interested in its production do not avail themselves of the use of that mineral—manganese. Its supposed scarcity, however, the irregularity and fiftleness with which it has hitherto been obtained, thereby preventing that uniformity in the metal from the furnace which it is so desirable to maintain, may, perhaps, be one reason for the apparent indifference which has prevailed with regard to its use. Very large deposits of it, however, are to be found in many parts of England, and particularly in the county of Cumberland.

The writer not many weeks since was directed to a section of royalty not many miles distant from Maryport, and within three miles of a railway, where almost an unlimited quantity could be obtained, and that at a very moderate cost of raising.

The destructive effect on phosphorus is but one of several other important advantages which would be gained by the use of manganese, but assuming that most scientific and practical men engaged in the conduct of iron furnaces require no teaching on the subject, I do not feel it necessary to enumerate them (the advantages), or to describe how they may be obtained. The valuable quality of iron termed "spiegel," now so much used for making steel, and for which purpose it is so well suited on account of the large proportion of manganese and carbon it contains, might without difficulty be produced from almost any class of iron ore or ironstone in England. The writer feels confident that all the advantage of the Bessemer process might be obtained on a much more economical and simple plan than what has always appeared to him the somewhat absurd one of extracting the carbon, and again having to impart the necessary quantities of that element. Could not the correct amount of carbon by the use of manganese be ascertained by a few experiments, and the "pig of steel be drawn from the furnace?"

It need not be said that manganese would neutralise the effect of phosphorus in coke less than in the ironstone. I do not, however, think it improper to say that the mine or quarry of black oxide of manganese to which I have referred is also to be found, and immense deposits of barytes, and as sulphur is known to be present more or less in all coals, and in many of the ironstones in this country; and as it (sulphur) has a stronger affinity for barytes than for any other mineral—indeed, it will leave every other to unite itself thereto, which it does so firmly that no alkali nor earth will separate them—it may properly be asserted that the merits of this latter mineral (barytes) in the furnace have not yet by any means been appreciated as they ought to have been. It is known to every blacksmith when the coal which he is using contains a larger than usual proportion of sulphur that the metal he is heating is not capable of being welded—first, because of its saturation by the sulphur, thereby diminishing the metal's tenacity; next, the checking effect of sulphur upon combustion. He knows, too, that the introduction of a small quantity of sulphate of barytes will almost immediately cure both those evils.

My limited knowledge of metallic chemistry convinces me that a

first-class quality of steel will shortly be made, and that by a process less inconvenient and much less expensive than the popular one promoted by the extended use of those minerals to which I have referred, and which can be procured cheaply, regularly, and in abundance. It is certain that a large quantity of carbon is imbibed by the prevalent process, but it is not certain that an equal distribution throughout the entire molten mass is not obtained, and is it not to the defect of irregularity that a metal of still greater density and flexibility is not produced?

High-street, Whitehaven, July 2.

ON ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING THEM.—No. II.

SIR,—The earliest record we have of coal mining in connection with Newcastle is in 1239, when a license was given by King Henry III. to the people of that town to dig coal outside the walls thereof.

In 1829 the consumption of coal in Great Britain was estimated as follows:—Tons 12,000,000 Export and waste (say) 2,000,000

Probable quantity raised in the year 1829Tons 14,000,000 In 1868 a quantity raised is stated to be 100,728,881 showing an increase of 86,728,881 tons raised in 37 years.

The earliest record of a colliery explosion in my possession is about the year 1710, in the Low Main Seam, at Bensham, when from 70 to 80 lives were lost. At and after that time explosions and other casualties were very frequent, as the following extract from the *Newcastle Journal* of March 21, 1767, will show:—"As so many accidents have lately happened in collieries, it certainly claims the attention of coal owners to make a provision for the distressed widows and fatherless children occasioned by these mines, as the catastrophe from foul air becomes more common than ever." This shows that these calamities are not peculiar to modern times. The record from the year 1710 to 1835 contains a list of 108 explosions, ranging from 1 to 102 lives lost at each. The list includes 17 of the greatest loss of life, as below:—

Colliery.	Lives lost.	Date.	Colliery.	Lives lost.	Date.
Fatfield	39	March 27, 1767	Sheriff Hill	35	July 19, 1819
Picktree	30	June 9, 1794	Russell's Wallsend	32	Oct. 23, 1821
Lumley	39	Oct. 11, 1799	Plain Pit, Rainton	29	Nov. 3, 1823
Hebburn	32	Oct. 21, 1805	Jarrow	34	Jan. 17, 1826
Oxclose	38	Nov. 29, 1805	Townley	38	May 30, 1826
Felling	92	May 25, 1812	Jarrow	42	Aug. 3, 1830
Fatfield	32	Sept. 28, 1813	Springwell	47	May 9, 1833
Newbottle	57	June 2, 1815	Wallsend	102	June 18, 1835
Harraton	38	June 30, 1817			

There was also an inundation at Heaton Colliery May 3, 1815, causing a loss of 75 lives.

The loss of life from all accidents in proportion to the tons of coal raised is becoming less at the present time, but as improved machinery and ventilation are adopted, and rules for the regulation and carrying on of mines are being more rigidly enforced, it is not too much to say that a much greater diminution of accidents will be realised. The principal improvements as already adopted or suggested have been before referred to.

With respect to the division of a mine into panels or compartments, on reference to the plan of workings of Ferndale Colliery, it will be seen this mine was divided into three districts, each being supplied with a separate current of air—Rhondda district, 35,540 cubic feet per minute; Blaenllecha district, 35,380 cubic feet per minute; Duffryn district, 29,350 cubic feet per minute—100,270 cubic feet.

The Blaenllecha district is shown to be altogether isolated from the other portion of the mine, one intake and one return being the only communications with the downcast and upcast pits, so that the separation was as complete as it could be. The other two districts—the Rhondda and Duffryn—were each connected with the downcast and upcast pits by an intake and a return air-way, but these two districts had, in addition, four or more other communications between them, yet the explosion does not seem to have extended into the Duffryn district to any extent. Probably there were no accumulations of gas in it, either from its natural situation or from its superior ventilation—most likely the former. The fire seems to have originated in the Rhondda way, and extended to or near to the pits; there being little room in the branch ways and stalls for its expansion, as the stalls are shown closely stowed up, it naturally took the open and straight road to the pits. The concussion, or collapse, probably disturbed accumulations of gas in Blaenllecha way, which coming in contact with uncovered lights caused a second explosion. It does not seem that the first blast extended into the workings of Blaenllecha way; if these workings had been clear of gas no explosion would have taken place there, and probably no lives would have been sacrificed in that way.

It may be stated shortly that the inflammable mixture—air and fire-damp—detonates most powerfully with a proportion of about 9 of air to 1 of fire-damp; the limits of explosion are from 4 to 14 of air to 1 of fire-damp. The mixture, on exploding, expands greatly, throwing down the doors, crossings, and stoppings in its course, thus cutting off the means of further ventilation in-by. The air rushes in to support combustion from all sides; the oxygen being consumed, nitrogen remains; the latter, with the carbonic acid formed by combustion, constitute choke-damp, which is generally so fatal after explosions, and it extends most frequently beyond the area of the fire.

These remarks are made to show that the effects of an explosion cannot be truly foreseen. If much confined in-by it will extend the further out towards the pits. The extremities of workings may contain pure air, but as the first impulse of men is to reach the shafts, they often rush into the after-damp on their route. And that explosion, in one way, carries fatal effects into another, even when sufficiently isolated, when accumulations of gas exist in the latter. Advantage should be taken of natural situation to drain gas from the workings and goaves, so that should an explosion unhappily occur in one way, it would not then be repeated in another in all probability.

The rules for the guidance of officials and miners in the working and regulation of collieries are comprehensive, and may be made more so, and penalties on their infraction strictly carried out. The serious and frequent accidents, as given in the mines of the Tyne and Wear, have taught severe lessons, and we find them at the present day comparatively free from explosions, and these disasters are more under control. In other districts they are frequent still, and fatal to many lives. We are informed some collieries have few accidents, while others in the same district, and working under the same conditions, have accidents frequently, which must be attributed to inferior management, resulting from parsimony or unskillfulness in those at the head of affairs.—June 30.

M. B. GARDNER.

REFORM IN MINING.

SIR,—Your correspondents, "Observer" and "A Shareholder," furnish a happy illustration of the construction put upon what others say or do. On the one side we are met fairly, and on the other side we are met unfairly. "A Shareholder" characterises my former letter as twaddle, without saying wherein or in what it is twaddle; and, having taken the unfair advantage of me, he, probably, for his own peace of mind, puts me on the back by exhorting me to propose such improvements as my practical experience would suggest. With this sort of thing all of us are familiar, so much so that generally it is taken at its proper value, and passed by; but our familiarity does not extend to an appearance in black and white. And for that reason I am bound to challenge "A Shareholder" to show his hand, to let me and others judge of the justice of the application of the offensive word. My letter directed attention to the fact that at present the list of working Cornwall and Devon mines, as published in the *Mining Journal*, is less by half what it was some years ago. This, surely, is anything but a frivolous subject to write upon. On the contrary, I think it one of the most weighty that could be named; one that justifies any stretch of argument and illustration for its enforcement on the investing public. Accordingly I instituted a comparison between Mines and Consols, which went to show that, while the latter are mere national book debts, subject to such modifications as extreme men may advocate, the former are property that may be seen and handled, without being exposed to adverse influence from agitation, but likely to improve with the progress of intelligence and the increase in the well-being of the masses. Then, I touched on the unwise discouragements to mining by usages of various kinds, which raised such questions as dead rent and unfair charges for destroyed land. Such is what I did: such is what "A Shareholder" is pleased to designate as twaddle. Perhaps he disliked my allusion to Consols, thinking hastily that I

am opposed to the various political changes that the country and Parliament approve. I am not; at the same time, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that we are prone to be copyists of our cousins, the Americans, and that they have on foot an astute energetic party, who affirm that 1 per cent. is the maximum rate that capital should be allowed to charge. Coupling this fact with our tendency, and with the further fact that the precedent of reducing the interest on the National Debt has been long established, I feel that I was on safe ground when I said that well-selected mining property was a preferable investment to Consols, or to anything. The future, politically, I would remind "A Shareholder," is hidden from us, for the expectant nominee of the democratic convention, to assemble in America on July 9, for the high office of President, is no other than Mr. George Francis Train, of Irish and street railway notoriety.

"Observer" meets me by the assurance that he is prepared to go where I will not follow him. The "lords" cannot be asked to assent to the principle that *no dues* should be exacted before a mine begins to pay. That would be no reform, but the introduction of an abuse, for it would place the "lords" in the wrong position of dependence on the good management of those who work their lands. On this point much might be written, for I am of opinion that good mining land in bad hands may be a long time in beginning to pay, while inferior mining land in good hands may soon pay. I take it that management is one of the main conditions of mining success, and mismanagement the greatest of the many evils that mining pursuits have to face. No miner will object to pay a fair percentage to the lord of the soil for being allowed to work the land, or a reasonable price for the land that happens to be destroyed, but I object in toto with "Observer" to the dead-rent system, which is as unreasonable as it is unfair. Just at the time when the miner should receive the assistance of the lord, and when every penny that is expended on the ground is unproductive, he is called on by the lord for a further unproductive contribution. I am further at variance with "Observer" about foreign mines, having recently had considerable insight into the financial working of some of them. Good mines there, doubtless, are abroad, but, as a rule, they are unsafe. Those with money to invest in mines should first satisfy themselves that there is no opening for them in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales before they think of crossing the North or South Atlantic.

CHARLES THOMAS.
3, Great St. Helena, E.C.

NEW WHEEL MARATHA, AND THE NEW GREAT CONSOLS.

SIR,—I have observed on more than one occasion of late that my name has been introduced in your columns with extracts from my second series of "Cornish Notes" in reference to "New Great Consols," formerly "New Wheel Maratha," and a correspondent who says he was a shareholder in the old company writes from Liverpool, in last week's Journal, giving an extract from my report, and stating that in May, 1863, the mine sold 420 tons of ore, 20 tons of which fetched 87. 15s. 6d. per ton, &c., also observes that the mine was then a *leading market mine*. This was scarcely the fact; but it was in consequence of the shares having been worked up to 5l. each that I was asked by a shareholder to visit the mine, which I did on June 19, 1863, accompanied by a practical agent, in whom I had great confidence. The mine was then 64 fms. deep, and "the main lode 3 fms. wide (I am quoting from "Cornish Notes"), with an enormous amount of mundic in the shallow levels, but improving as it goes down. In the 52 ft. had fluor-spar in it, and in the 64, where the ore part is 3 ft. wide, the fluor-spar predominates even more, improving the lode, taking the place of the mundic, and making it easier to work, for when the lode had to be entirely cut through in the upper levels it cost as much as 50l. per fathom. This change in the lode makes me think that there may be a good if not a *great* mine in depth, and at present it is an excellent speculation spoilt through limited resources; for the thought will intrude itself, can the present company carry it out without fresh capital?"

"The returns last sale were 420 tons of ore for two months, realising 1210l. 5s., or less than 3l. per ton; and the next sale will be about the same quantity, and of no better quality. This very nearly meets the working costs, but to do it the ore has to be taken away too fast, and upon any falling off in the ends the effects of this system of working will soon be visible; and even now it seems strange to hear on the mine that it was selling for 50,000l. in London, and at the works the men have to wait for their monthly pay beyond their regular time, and therefore get disappointed, and not under proper control of the agents. By a proper and vigorous mode of working, by getting levels extended and ore ground opened out, and by sinking the shaft as quickly as possible 10 or 20 fms. deeper, there may be a fine mine opened out; but the present hand-to-mouth mode of working will result in disappointment, and more capital should be employed for a time, and less ore taken away." The words in italics are those quoted by your last correspondent, and they were written five years ago. At that time, as I have said, the mine was selling at 50,000l., and on the publication of the remarks I have quoted, as to the mode of working, I was subjected to very strong abuse in the Journal from the manager of the company, as many of your readers will doubtless recollect; and in addition to this, circulars, also throwing discredit on my remarks as to the management, &c., were privately sent round to all the shareholders. To these I replied in the Journal, also in the pamphlet containing the "Cornish Notes," and it seems singular now, after all the abuse I had to undergo for publishing them, to find my remarks, or extracts from them, often quoted so favourably, and now by one of the old shareholders! But, I would ask, how deep was the mine sunk after my visit in 1863? At that time, unfavourably as I was impressed with the management, I certainly formed a very high opinion of the mine as a speculation, but it was in *depth* that such a large lode was likely to become remunerative; and I never heard how deep the Maratha Company sunk the shaft before they had to give up the mine for the very reasons I had pointed out. However, I hope ere long to make another tour among Cornish mines, and will endeavour to give your correspondent a "note" of more recent date than 1863, for I shall never forget my last visit, nor the attacks upon me to which it led. At that time I did not know a shareholder in the company, nor one of the directors personally; nor do I know anyone connected with the New Great Consols Company that I am aware of. I shall be glad, however, to see the mine made a success, to verify the opinion I was led to form of it. The last company failed, as your correspondent now admits, for the very reasons I gave and was taken to task for.

St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

J. Y. WATSON.

MINING IN THE DEVON CONSOLS DISTRICT.

THE NEW GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, in last week's Journal, who seems surprised that the shares in this mine are comparatively unknown upon the market, and who evidently regards it as absolutely indispensable that all good mines should be represented in the Mining Exchange, should, I think, be reminded that such may not be the opinion nor the desire of other shareholders in this enterprise—those, for example, who are perfectly content to await the result of further development. Knowing the property well, and finding that it had been placed under the management of such a man as Capt. Richard Pryor, and the engineering of Mr. Matthew Loom, of Liskeard, I (after having had the mine thoroughly inspected) secured a not inconsiderable interest in the present company; and what possible benefit, I would ask, would it be to me to find that my stock bore a representative value on the market? I must confess, however, that the directors in London have been somewhat unkindly of the natural desire of the shareholders to ascertain the real position and prospects of the mine, or they would have communicated the intelligence as to the monthly results realised. It is perfectly true that the mine has been provided with an 80-in. cylinder engine—for the want of which the Great Wheel Maratha Company failed—and is otherwise amply supplied with an efficient plant, and that already the returns are nearly equal to the costs; it is also true that the manager confidently believes when the bottom levels are reached the lode will be found to yield ore in sufficient quantity and quality to leave profits, and at the same time meet the outlay necessary for further development. I quite agree with your correspondent that such facts as these should be made known to the shareholders, but I do not agree with him that any advantage would accrue from making the mine known upon the market.

A SATISFIED SHAREHOLDER.

THE BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have perused with some interest the Beldon Lead Mining Company's prospectus, published in the Journal of last Saturday, along with the engineer's and agent's reports, as well as your favourable notice of the company. From the well-known mining locality in which the mines are situated and proposed to be worked, it is reasonable to infer that, under careful management, the venture will eventually become extremely profitable. The famous "Allenhead" Mines, belonging to W. B. Beaumont, M.P., are closely adjoining, and so are the Sheldon, Felldrove, and Standalone veins—all which, in fact, run through the Beldon property in maiden

ground, so that the selection of locality cannot be regarded as otherwise than favourable, since all these mines have been successfully worked for many years. Mr. Beaumont's "Allenhead" Mines are said to be the richest in the kingdom. The property appears to have been acquired on very reasonable terms, which is fortunate, as too great an outlay of capital at first too often cripples the operations of a company in its subsequent stages of development. With good machinery, and rigidly economical (but not parsimonious) management, the new company has solid prospects of enduring success; and as the views of the directors (which are moderate enough) are fully borne out by Mr. Dolphin, mining engineer, and Mr. Barron, the mining agent, in their respective able and copious reports, the undertaking may in reality be said to offer a rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.—S. Old Jewry, June 30. G. HORE.

CENTRAL MINERA MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Can any reader give some definite information as to what operations, if any, are being carried on in this mine? In the annual report of the directors, dated May 31, 1864, it is stated "the directors have every confidence that in a few months they will be able to send a good parcel of ore to market." In the next report, dated May 31, 1865, they say they "can confidently promise a considerable quantity of ore almost immediately; about 12 tons have already been raised and sold." In the next year's report, May, 1866, we are told "the directors have now the satisfaction of meeting the shareholders with a more cheering report than they have hitherto been able to do;" and conclude by expressing the "confident hope that they have entered upon the commencement of a long and prosperous future career for the mine." The report of the following year, May, 1867, states "the shareholders will, probably, not be surprised that the affairs of this company have suffered, in common with those of almost every other, from the monetary derangement of the past year." What had the panic to do with the failure to return that "considerable quantity of ore," 12 tons of which had already been "raised and sold?" After dwelling on the effects of the monetary panic, the report proceeds to state that "all operations at the mine were suspended in February last." I suppose this means that the mine was allowed to be flooded. In the last report, dated May 29, 1868, we are told that "the efforts of the directors have been mainly directed during the past year to the acquisition of the Twelve Apostles set; and after many months of active negotiation the agreement with the above company has been effected." It must have been a most arduous undertaking this transfer of a mining lease to require the united wisdom and labours of such efficient directors many months to accomplish; however, it appears they have done something, and for which I hope we may have reason to be thankful, as the report goes on to state that "having now acquired the Twelve Apostles Mine, your directors are of opinion that by a small outlay it will become a most valuable and dividend-paying property." But, is Central Minera, then, with all its prospects, its long and prosperous future career, to be dropped, and is the Twelve Apostles to be the glass through which our future visions are to be magnified? Seriously, it is very desirable that the condition and management of this company should be thoroughly ventilated, so that those who furnish the funds may know their actual position, and if more energetic management cannot be had, especially as we have no weekly reports, nor have had for many months.—June 30. A DISSATISFIED SHAREHOLDER.

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.

SIR,—The following extracts are taken from an opinion I had occasion to write about six months ago, in the preface to which I stated that my opinion was based partly on information derived from some documents, partly on information derived from miners and others who had been there, I not having any personal knowledge of these localities:—"And again, of these said pyritic portions, the richest yield in gold is obtained from such parts as in their mineralogical composition contain a prevalence of rhomboidal arsenical pyrites." "I am not aware whether or not the relative position and paragenetical conditions relating to the occurrence of such richer portions have been made the subject of practical scientific investigations, still there is strong reason to believe that the profit-yielding portions of the deposit will reach to far greater depth than has been reached by the present workings." "The late deplorable accident has taken place in these portions [where the inclines for extraction are situated], and the fire has been raging for some days." The enclosing rock also is more or less impregnated with pyrites, the presence of which in any rock is a well-known cause of disintegration, which disintegration takes place the more rapidly if the said rock be exposed to the action of heat. "Unquestionably a degree of heat must have been developed, proportionate in its intensity to the force and extent of the fire; and there can be little doubt but what the adjoining rock will also have been affected by the said heat, and would hence be much looser and more dangerous than ever before; hence it is to be feared that any attempts to re-open and fortify the injured portions would, even with the most consummate skill, prove (even if very successful) only of temporary advantage, and hence, most probably, abortive in the end, and injurious to the mine." "The cheapest way in the end would be by sinking vertical shafts, in order to catch up the lower portions of the deposits. 'While doing so, it is by no means improbable that as the respective shafts proceed in depth other parallel or 'attendant' deposits may be met with containing paying stuff—deposits which may have hitherto escaped discovery, on account of being capped either with barren quartz or overlapping rock, and that thus additional returns may be obtained even before the lower portions of the known deposits have been reached.' Let us hope—and I am sure it must be the wish of every good miner—that the above prognostication be speedily realised; let us also hope that the managers of the above company, while being compelled to dismiss many of their employees, have made arrangements with the authorities, so as to prevent their native skilled 'mineiros' from being made soldiers, and sent off to the Paraguayan war; my opinion being that the Brazilian as well as all other South American Governments, where the development of mining industry forms an important item in the revenues, would do well in exempting skilled miners, who can show that they are such, from the recruiting 'press-gangs.' I feel convinced that those of your readers who know anything about the length of time necessary to enable a man to get a thorough knowledge of mining, and who can appreciate the value of working men, who, through years of practice have, let us call it even instinctively, acquired a thorough insight into the local features of a mineral deposit, will agree with me in the above recommendation. In conclusion, permit me to say that the above opinion on the St. John del Rey Mines is written by one who has very heavily suffered in a financial respect at the hands (or, perhaps, through the apathy) of some persons closely connected with the above company.—June 30. G. J. G.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—After an attentive perusal of the details of the general meeting, as reported in last week's Mining Journal, I am constrained to the conclusion that your reporter, doubtless influenced by an undue fear of the law of libel, has by his report strikingly verified the old Latin truism—"That truth suppressed is suggestive of falsehood." I am not among those who attach weight to unsupported statements, and the more especially when directed against the executive of any extensive undertaking, nor do I think that grave charges should be made against the officer of a company in his absence; but, inasmuch as Mr. Jago, who, from his attitude at the meeting, appeared to have been chosen as the advocate of the independent shareholders—and wisely so, I think, occupying, as he does, the important position of auditor—deemed it his duty to favour certain allegations against Mr. Gordon, based upon the united evidence of Dr. McIntyre, Richard Bawden, a miner now in Cornwall, and one of the co-partners in the mine that is being privately worked by Mr. Gordon and four others. It was stated at the meeting that Dr. McIntyre had occupied the position of chief medical officer of the company for some years at Morro Velho, and, therefore, a gentleman of education and probity, and that the miner had been sent home because he refused to sign some declaration on behalf of Mr. Gordon.

I cannot but think that both Mr. Jago and Dr. McIntyre should give further publicity to their charges—some of which were serious enough—which they have unhesitatingly brought against Mr. Gordon; they should take this course in justice to Mr. Gordon, because if untrue they should be at once contradicted, and until such has been done there is an unsatisfactory doubt lurking about the whole affair. It is not sufficient for the Chairman to say that the charges have been made by a dismissed officer of the company, nor can such a reply be regarded as an answer to specific charges. Had your reporter published the whole of the proceedings—as I take it was his duty to do in such an important juncture in the history of the company—I should have been spared the trouble of now addressing you, and at the same time the whole question would have been laid before the shareholders for discussion; but I will leave the further consideration of this part of the question to be dealt with by Mr. Jago and Dr. McIntyre.

As to the future, the Chairman stated he could not promise when the vertical shafts shall have been completed—that is, after four years' expenditure of time and outlay—in the event of a fire taking place that similar disastrous results would not ensue, "because (said the Chairman) he had recently heard of a case where in a Spanish mine a vertical shaft took fire and ran together." This statement certainly makes it absolutely incumbent that at least one allegation made by Mr. Jago should be cleared up—that the late disastrous fire was an act of revenge against those who had caused women to be flogged, and heavy chains to be placed around the ankles of slaves.

If this serious allegation has any foundation in fact, what possible security can the shareholders have that a similar fire event may not recur so soon as the reserve fund has been exhausted in the sinking of the new shafts? Surely this vitally momentous matter should be deliberately considered.

ONE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

PLATINUM ALEMBICS, AND THE SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURE.—Mr. S. Kestner, of Thann, states that not only are the platinum alembics acted upon when used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but he has also determined the amount of waste. In an apparatus yielding 8000 pounds of concentrated acid daily this production, he found, was attended with a loss of one-quarter ounce of platinum, even when the acid was nearly free from nitrous vapours, and as much as two or three times this amount when the acid was no freer from these

vapours than it ordinarily is. New alembics suffer less than those which have been in use for a long time, because of the superior compactness of the metal when freshly hammered. As a remedy, it is recommended that a small portion of iridium be alloyed with the platinum, the alloy being much more durable than the pure metal.

Meetings of Public Companies.

COLONIAL BANK.

The sixty-first half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, yesterday, Mr. CHARLES MARRYAT (Chairman of the corporation) in the chair. Mr. C. A. CALVERT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the subjoined report of the directors upon the operations of the half-year was then submitted:—

In pursuance of the provisions of the charter, the directors submit to the proprietors the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1867, and of the net profit made during the half-year ending at that date.

DEBTS.	
Circulation	£ 260,438 16 8
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities	1,894,423 4 10
Paid-up capital	500,000 0 0
Reserve fund	126,000 0 0
Balance of profit from last half-year	8,206 6 11
Nett profit for the half-year	38,783 16 7
Total	£2,837,852 5 0
ASSETS.	
Specie	£ 204,426 1 3
Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due, &c.	1,528,936 12 8
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts	19,255 2 0
Due to the bank in London on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.	1,006,637 7 9
Bank premises and furniture in London and in the colonies	7,867 1 10
Total	£2,837,852 5 0

In presenting the above statement the directors have pleasure in reporting that, at the latest dates in their possession, the business at the branches was proceeding satisfactorily, and, as the prices of colonial produce in the home markets have improved, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a period of moderate prosperity for the West Indies, from which the bank will derive benefit. Under these circumstances, the directors are gratified in being able to recommend on the present occasion the payment of an extraordinary dividend, in addition to the ordinary one. They, therefore, propose that out of the nett profit reported above, which amounts, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and income tax, to £38,783 16 7, an ordinary dividend of 6 per cent. and an extraordinary dividend of 1 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the corporation, be made for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1867, which will require—

Leaving	£ 3,783 16 7
to be carried forward to next half-year.	

to be carried forward to next half-year. In their last report the directors stated that they considered it proper to retain the whole of the undivided profit brought forward from last half-year, to meet possible contingencies, and they regret now to report that it has been found necessary to appropriate it to that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN said that bearing in mind that the report and accounts related to the half-year ending December last, and, therefore, referred to a period of general depression, it must be satisfactory to the proprietors that the directors were in such a position as to be enabled to recommend the dividends they had. The prosperity of the West Indies had been somewhat greater since that time; they had had favourable weather, and the crops had been far better than last year, so that the result to the bank would not be more satisfactory. They might, perhaps, be dissatisfied with the last paragraph of the report, which informed them that the undivided profit had been applied to meet contingencies, but he thought that upon consideration they would see that the best course was to write off at once all that was necessary. He concluded by moving the reception of the report.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, as was also the resolution for the payment of the ordinary and extraordinary dividends. Mr. BENTLEY enquired the value of the overdue bills referred to in the second item on the asset side of the account?—The CHAIRMAN said they were all regarded as good; in fact, as the accounts were made up to December last they were probably nearly all paid before the statement reached the proprietors.

Mr. J. A. HANLEY proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, which was duly acknowledged, after which the meeting separated.

AUSTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfrans, on Monday,—Major JELF SHARP in the chair. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the present was a *pro forma* meeting, convened pursuant to the Companies Act, 1867, that the first general meeting should be held four months after incorporation. The directors, of course, had no report to present, because nothing had been done. Mr. Kitto had left for the mine, and the machinery, which had been bought upon most advantageous terms, was being shipped for Australia at the lowest possible freight consistent with safety, but, of course, properly insured. It was being shipped in London, because it could be done under their own agent. Two engines were being sent out, accompanied with stamps for crushing; and the whole had been selected by Mr. Kitto.

Mr. DAUKES said no time could be lost, even if the machinery did not sail till the middle of the month, simply because the buildings would have to be erected for the reception of the machinery. Mr. Kitto had taken a most accurate figure of the plan of the buildings, and on the confirmation of the title the buildings would be erected. He added that Mr. Lamb, one of his colleagues, would take great care to see that the title was perfectly good and clear, and that the property was what it had been represented.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET asked what was going on at the mines at the present time?—The CHAIRMAN said there had been about six men employed, but the machinery was insufficient to lift the water. He might add that a letter had been received from parties who had inspected the mine, and the report was highly satisfactory.

A SHAREHOLDER said that a letter from his brother satisfied him as to the value of the mine. He held very much to the theory of quartz veins being richer the deeper the explorations were extended, a theory, indeed, which was being proved in all gold mines.

Mr. C. H. FIELDER mentioned that a letter was received by Mr. Kitto from Mr. Ulrich, the acting geological surveyor in Australia, when Mr. Ulrich was unaware that Mr. Kitto would succeed in placing his company. Mr. Ulrich expressed a hope that Mr. Kitto would succeed, because he (Mr. Ulrich) believed it would be thoroughly good, and because Mr. Kitto well deserved it. He (Mr. Fielder) had mentioned this because it had been stated in some of the colonial papers that Mr. Ulrich had disowned any connection with Mr. Kitto. He added that Mr. Kitto's first introduction in this country was from Mr. Selwyn to Sir Roderick Murchison; and the strongest evidence of Mr. Kitto's opinion of the property was the fact that he had relinquished his official capacity under the Government to superintend the development of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN stated that out of the 14,800 shares, 9654 had been taken, and 11. per share paid on them, in addition to which 1870 had been taken, and 2l. 10s. paid on them, so that there were left 3276 unissued. The board had not taken any steps to issue them, because they had ample funds to go on with.

Mr. FIELDER asked what had been done to place the company upon the Stock Exchange?—Mr. DAUKES said it had been thought wise not to move in that direction until the transfer of the property had been made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

VICTORIA (LONDON) MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. HENRY MOOR in the chair. Mr. C. H. FIELDER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The following statement was submitted of the company's affairs since the publication of the annual report in January last:—

The following dividends have been received in the colony:—	
London and Melbourne Company	£1125 0 0
Prince of Wales Company	768 0 0
Buninyong Company	43 0 0
Barfold Company, share of rent	183 14 6=£2118 14 6
The disbursements in Australia were—	
Salary Mr. Bland	£100 0 0
Travelling expenses, &c.	28 3 0
Law charges	22 0 6
Premiums on drafts	10 0 0=£170 3 6
The disbursements in London have been—	
Salaries	£25 0 0
Auditors' fees for the year 1867	20 0 0
Rent	15 0 0
Charges—petty cash	5 0 0
Interest	3 18 11
Stationery	3 5 6
Printing	£ 1 0= 84 6 2= 254 9 8

Leaving credit balance £1864 4 10. The remittances received have been 2000l. The directors recommend the distribution on account of dividend from the profits of the past half-year of 6d. per share on the first issue of 25,000 shares, and 6d. per share on the second issue of 25,000 shares, and that the same be payable free of income tax on July 1 next.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this meeting had been called for one special object—the declaration of a distribution on account of the third dividend. The circular would have informed the shareholders that the directors had received from the colony on account of dividends the sum of 2118l. 14s. 6d.; and after deducting the disbursements made in Australia and London there remained a surplus of 1864l. 4s. 10d. The distribution now proposed would absorb 1867l., so that there would be left a credit of about 400l. to be carried forward. He did not think there was any necessity for him to state that matters had progressed more satisfactorily than was expected at the last meeting, for had they not done so the directors would have been unable to

recommend a distribution on the present occasion. It would be remembered that some shareholders took a very gloomy view of the affairs of the company at the last meeting, but that the (Chairman) expressed an opinion on behalf of the board and himself that, although matters did not then look very encouraging, yet at the same time he believed there was sufficient vitality in the company to justify the hope of a successful future. The present distribution was the first instalment of that success; and neither the directors nor himself could see anything to induce them to think the success should not be progressive, in which case they would be enabled hereafter to declare larger dividends. They saw no reason why it should not be done; but at the same time mining affairs, it must be recollected, were more or less speculative, and, therefore, it was impossible either for him (the Chairman) or Mr. Bland to predict with certainty what results would be realised. In the meantime, he might state that the distribution now proposed was from money which had been fairly earned, and which the board thought it better to divide rather than retain it till January next. In their last report it was suggested whether Mr. Bland would not submit to a reduction in his salary of 300*l.* per annum. Mr. Bland, in reply to a letter to that effect, had, in a very gentlemanly manner, written to say that he would acquiesce in whatever amount the board might state. The board, viewing the trouble he had taken, although it was true that could not be measured by the amount of success, had agreed to fix his salary at 200*l.* a year until better times. He then moved that a distribution be made on account of dividend from the profits of the past half-year of 8*d.* per share on the first issue of 25,000 shares, and 6*d.* per share on the second issue of 25,000 shares, and that the same be payable, free of income tax, on July 1.—Mr. DELAFONTAINE seconded the proposition. He was glad to find that the prospects of the undertaking were improving.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if the company were clear of all liabilities? The CHAIRMAN said that all liabilities had been paid, but in addition to that there was sufficient paid-up capital to meet all liabilities that might arise. Mr. W. S. SUTTON wished to know if unlimited power was left in the hands of Mr. Bland to purchase in mines?—The CHAIRMAN said the board had taken the whole matter into consideration, and had arrived at the determination that everything received in the colony on account of dividends should be remitted to this country, so that if Mr. Bland wished to enter into new liabilities he would have to draw upon the directors for them. The directors had also intimated to Mr. Bland that they did not wish to incur any liabilities, and that for the present no further investments were to be made entailing liabilities, unless, indeed, with the consent of the board. As to their liabilities, the directors had put them at the outside figure, and they believed they would be found to be less than the amount at which they had been placed.—Mr. CORBETT (a director) thought it should be distinctly understood that there was sufficient capital in the colony and in London to meet all liabilities.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. DELAFONTAINE, seconded by Mr. SUTTON, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bland, and also to the Chairman and directors, after which the meeting separated.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin Friars, on Thursday.—Mr. McCALLAN in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a profit on the three months' operations of 331*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The credit balance amounted to 111*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

June 30.—Since the last general meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft 6 ft. below the 140, where the level is worth 20*l.* per fathom for the length of the shaft. About 3 ft. below the level we intersected a branch on the north wall of the lode, and close to the level about 6 in. wide, which produced good stones of yellow copper ore; but it has been found on it as yet that we cannot say what it may lead to. The 140 is driven east of engine-shaft 5½ fms., and there are 2 or 3 fms. further to drive to get under the tin ground passed through in the level above, and the lode is of the same character. The 140 is driven west of shaft 8½ fms., and on the north part of the lode; at this point we drove a cross-cut south, and cut another part of the lode, which is producing a little tin, and has a promising appearance. We shall drive the level on this part. In the 130, and west of the shaft, we have driven a cross-cut south into the lode 3 fms.; the first 6 ft. wide, produced the level of 2½ fms. to the 140, and we have driven west of shaft 7 fms., the lode or part carrying is producing low quality tinstuff, and we have a few fathoms more to drive to come under the run of tin ground in the level above. The 140 fm. level is driven east of the incline shaft 7 fms., the lode or part carrying is producing low quality tinstuff; we are driving on the north part of the lode, and shall continue driving on this part, as the ground is easier, and we shall be able to communicate it with the 140, west of engine-shaft, sooner. The lode in the 130, west of incline shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the 120 west is worth 6*l.* per fm. We are glad to state the mine is looking well, and from the immense quantity of tin ground laid open in the different levels it will enable us to return about the same quantity of tin as in the past quarter, and if the 140 east turns out to our expectation it will lay open a valuable piece of ground. The lode is still in the north wall of the engine-shaft.—JOHN DAW, SAMUEL COADE, MATTHEW ROGERS.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in informing the shareholders that there had been a profit during the past quarter of 331*l.*, after charging every item. But the purser was present, and would be glad to answer any question that might be put to him relative to the financial position of the mine.—Mr. WALTER PIERCE stated that they always made it a practice never to keep back a single merchant's bill, and therefore, he could safely say not only that every item was charged up, but that the profit shown in the balance-sheet had been fully paid. He fully stated that the directors were not aware of the bunch of ore in conjunction with the lode course at the bottom of the shaft west of importance, although the agent at the present time could not give an opinion as to the result.

Mr. KING thought the concluding remarks of the report could not fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders—that the mine was looking well, and they hoped to be able to return as much tin in the coming as during the past quarter. If their anticipations were realised in respect to the 140 fm. level, driving east, considerable profits would be realised, and the directors were glad to state the mine was well supplied with machinery, and the pitwork was in first-rate condition. A reference to the balance-sheet would show that the first parcel of tin sold in the past quarter realised 53*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per ton, and the highest price 55*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and at 60*l.* per ton there could be but little doubt that they would be one of the most profitable mines in the country. A revival in commercial affairs, combined with the fact that there was a great falling off in the quantity of Banca tin offered for sale, could not fail, he thought, to have a very material effect in improving the price of metal tin. Mr. BECKETT was much pleased to find the mine in such a satisfactory condition.

The report was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. D. SHEARS in the chair.

Mr. W. L. ALLEN (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN said that the first business before the meeting would be the reading and confirmation of the rules constituting the company under the Coal-Book System.—The SECRETARY then read the rules, and the Coal-Book was signed by the shareholders present.—The leases were laid on the table by the company's solicitor, who, in reply to a Shareholder, stated that the dues were 1-18th until a sum of 100*l.* had been paid in royalties, when they would be 1-12th. A committee of management was appointed, and power given them to elect to their number. The Metropolitan Bank was appointed bankers to the company. Mr. Josiah HITCHINS (consulting engineer to the Devon Great Consols Company) was appointed engineer, and Capt. Joseph Richards local purser and manager. Mr. HARRIS remarking that in that gentleman they had the advantage of the experience of one who had the most intimate knowledge of the whole of the district, and whose services would be most beneficial in the practical development of the property.

Capt. RICHARDS, in reply to a Shareholder, said that the sett was 1½ mile due west of Devon Great Consols. There was a shaft on the property 50 fms. deep (10 fms. below adit), which it would be necessary to cut down before any other works could be begun. It would then be necessary to erect a steam-engine.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next business before the meeting was the subdivision of the shares, and making a call for the prosecution of the mine. He would propose that the shares be subdivided into 1000, and that a call of 1*l.* per share be made.—The motion was put and carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how often the meetings would be held?—The SECRETARY replied every three months.

It was then resolved that Capt. Richards be instructed to proceed at once to sink the shaft as rapidly as possible, and carry on the other operations in accordance with the opinions expressed by Mr. J. H. HITCHINS.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS, in addition to stating that he firmly adhered to the high opinion expressed in his report of this property, said he would submit a few observations on the prevailing rock and the lodes—that is to say, the Orchard lode, first to be made a trial of. The constituent and structural character of the rock might, without fear of contradiction, be said to be the same as in the Devon Great Consols Mines. It is the transition state of the class to which the remarkably metalliferous "kilias" of Devon and Cornwall belongs, being, indeed, one of Nature's principal repositories of metallic ores. To the "gossan," also, on the table before him was to be attached much importance, on account of its approximate position so closely in general character to that which forms the superstratified portion of the Devon Great Consols lode, under which, as is well known, most abundantly productive courses of ore have been realised. A long and varied experience had directed him to the conclusion that most good lodes were similarly represented at the surface. He insisted, however, on not being understood as meaning anything allowing of the inference that this mine was pregnant with such mighty results as the Devon Great Consols, the lode in question of the former mine being 6 ft. wide, and the latter in places four times that width. He did not, however, shrink from saying that the success of West Devon Consols, in a proportionately less ratio, was to be calculated on with equal certainty, the groundwork being the same, the difference being only in degree. After again referring to the high character of the gossan, he dwelt on the general properties of the lode, concluding by saying that it presented altogether the clearest evidence of having undergone great mineral and chemical action, adding, moreover, he felt no hesitation in offering it as his opinion that it is the main north portion of the Devon Great Consols lode. After having

fully explained as in regard to the trials he recommended, he said he was very certain that they would be the most advisable for the realisation of the earliest success of the mine, as well as establishing it on the most permanently prosperous basis. He referred to the unsuccessful working of the mine by former parties as being attributable to want of capital, the fatal rock on which the hopes and expectations of mining companies in two cases out of three are wrecked. The work done in this mine has taken many thousands of pounds and several years to do, being now, of course, so much in favour of the present company.

Capt. J. RICHARDS said he entirely concurred in the observations that Mr. HITCHINS had just addressed—the meeting, and felt fully convinced that the development of the mine would realise the most sanguine expectations. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

THE CAPEL BANHAGLOG (EAST MID-WALES) LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, yesterday, in pursuance of the Companies Amendment Act of 1867.

The report of the directors stated that, in accordance with the Companies Amendment Act, they had called the shareholders together at the expiration of three months from the starting of the company. In so limited a period they have but little to communicate as to the actual progress made, except that before completing the purchase of the property they requested several of the principal applicants for shares, and some of the best mining authorities in Montgomeryshire, to meet them on the mine, and see for themselves if the representations made as to the value of the property could be borne out upon further inspection. This preliminary investigation proved beyond any doubt that the property was most valuable, and it seems to be the general opinion of all the mining authorities who saw it that they have had no ore to value, or, from the shallowness of the workings, reason to expect any, yet the general character of the lode has been such as to present unmistakable evidences of its being productive at a reasonable depth. They have traced the lode over the hill for more than a mile, and have sunk pits in several places in order to ascertain its size and character, and for the whole distance it has proved very powerful and well defined, and such as can scarcely fail to be profitably productive. They have also driven a level on its course for some distance on the eastern side of the hill, and he never standing so far up the side of the mountain, he had thought it best to suspend them, and concentrate the whole force in a favourable position near the river side, and commence laying out for future operations in a practical and permanent manner. They have driven a level at this point (near the river) several fathoms, but have not yet got into settled ground, being so near the foot of the mountain, where the alluvial soil is generally very deep, but they have already got the rock in bottom of the level, he expects very shortly to intersect the lode, and he has no doubt that it will be found at least very promising. At the time that the Capel Banhaglog, or East Mid-Wales, sett was granted to the late owners, the boundary between the common land and the enclosed had not been defined, but this has since been done, and it has been found that the boundary is not the road as stated, but a fence further up the hill, and as this company's operations can be more successfully, more expeditiously, and, considering the available water power, much more inexpensively carried on near the river side than any other part of the sett, he would suggest that power be at once taken for securing this property down to the river, leaving already been obtained for commencing operations, and a lease or tack-note can be had on reasonable terms. This being done, a water-power machine can be erected for developing the mine, and avoid the necessity of having recourse to steam, which he need not say is an object of vast importance, and should not be for a moment lost sight of.

The meeting was adjourned, there not being sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The advices received from the French metallurgical groups indicate a decided revival in affairs. A new blast-furnace is proposed to be erected at Longwy, and in the Moselle the forges are fully occupied. The Hayange Works have just concluded a contract for rails on the Hartwich system, at 77.12*s.* per ton. In the Haute Marne the works began to have work beforehand; quotations are firm, at 87.12*s.* and 81.16*s.* per ton for rolled iron from charcoal-made pig, and 77.4*s.* per ton for cast-iron. Renée Hemoir and Co. have concluded a contract for 18,000 tons of iron rails with the Western of France Railway Company, at 72.2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free at Argentuil; 12,000 tons of old rails have been taken by MM. Hamoir, at 21.14*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The Impérial St. Saurin Company has concluded a contract with the Northern of France Railway for 1000 tons of steel rails, at 141.4*s.* per ton, delivered at La Chapelle. MM. Schneider and Co. have also contracted to supply the Western of France Railway Company with 1000 tons of cast-steel rails, at 141.4*s.* per ton, delivered to be made at Batignolles. The Grasseins Four United Mines Company is now paying interest at the rate of 8*s.* per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Rive-de-Gier Collieries Company, July 4, at Lyons; St. Chamond Collieries Company, July 14, at Paris; and Meurcin Colliery Company, July 25, at Bethune.

The production of zinc minerals in the Zollverein amounted in 1866 to 353,149 tons, of which nearly 99 per cent. belongs to the working of mines in Prussia. Prussia, in fact, produces the most zinc of any country of the world. The most ancient and the most important mines are to be found in Upper Silesia, near Beuthen. The mines of Dusseldorf, Arnsberg, Cologne, Coblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle, were not opened until a subsequent period, but they now yield rich results. The production of 1866 was divided as follows:—

Prussia—	Oppeln	39	285,291
"	Arnsberg	3	27,291
"	Dusseldorf	2	29,191
"	Aix-la-Chapelle	2	6,460
"	Hanover	—	1,334
"	Nassau	—	3,787
Saxony	—	—	114
Duchy of Baden	—	—	4,210

The value of the production was 363,759*l.* The number of workmen employed in 1866 in the Zollverein from which zinc minerals were obtained amounted to 18,319 persons. Of this quantity 2244 tons were exported—1592 tons for Belgium, 537 tons for Hamburg, and 215 tons for other countries. The importation of zinc minerals into the Zollverein amounted in 1866 to 6768 tons from Holland, 4536 tons from Austria, and 1459 tons from Belgium. The production of zinc in the Zollverein in 1866 occupied 6625 workmen, who turned out 60,222 tons of rough zinc, and 13,658 tons of zinc plates, of a total value of 1,500,374*l.* A great part of this production was exported—40,765 tons, or 67 per cent. Hamburg received 17,626 tons, Holland 12,422 tons, the Austrian Empire and Baltic ports, Belgium 3092 tons, and Austria 1993 tons. The importation of rough zinc into the Zollverein amounted in 1866 to 3375 tons—from Russia 2110 tons, from Austria 629 tons, and from Belgium 567 tons.

The Paris copper market has been quiet, and prices have been rather weak; Chilean in bars has made 74*l.*; ditto in ingots, 76*l.* to 77*l.*; and Corocoro minerals, 77*l.* per ton. In consequence of the somewhat unfavourable advices received from France and England, the article has been somewhat depressed on the German markets, while transactions have generally been limited. A fresh effort made by the Netherlands Society of Commerce to run off the whole or the greater part of 49,489 ingots of Banca, withdrawn from the public sale of last March, has terminated in an almost negative result, 2500 ingots only having been taken, at 55-55 *s.*; offers were, it appears, made for the whole, but on terms which the Society of Commerce could not or would not accept. Since then the Dutch market has again become feeble, and Banca has closed calm at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, at 54½ *s.*; while Billiton has remained at 54½ *s.* The demand has been very moderate. The market at Paris, where prices have remained without change, Banca making 99*l.*, Straits 97*l.*, and English 96*l.* per ton. At Marseilles prices have been nominal. On the German markets the article does not attract the attention of purchasers to any very great extent, and prices, without being sensibly modified, indicate at the same time a little feebleness. Affairs in lead show very little animation on the various markets of the Continent; the purchases made are of little importance, and are limited for the most part to the requirements of consumption. A little more firmness has, nevertheless, been remarked at Hamburg in lead of superior quality, and at Rotterdam, where the lead of Stolberg and Eschweiler is quoted now at 11½ *s.* The tone of the Breslau and Hamburg zinc markets has not undergone any material modification. Affairs in zinc have been in a languishing state at Paris, and prices have remained without change; rough Silesian has made 20*l.* 16*s.*, and zinc from other sources 20*l.* 12*s.* per ton.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is said to prevail in the Charleroi district (Belgium), in consequence of the incessant changes made in the tariffs of the Belgian State railways, and also in those of the lines of various independent Belgian railway companies. Attempts are being made to adjust the differences which have arisen. The Bonne Espérance and Batterie Collieries Company, at Liège, is now paying a second dividend for 1867, or 10*s.* per share. The La Haye Colliery Company, at Liège, is paying a first dividend for 1867-8, at the rate of 1*l.* per share. The Herve-Wergifosse Collieries Company is paying a dividend for 1867, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—St. Leonard Collieries for the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, July 4, at Liège; Levant d'Elonges Colliery Company, July 6, at Mons; Bousso-St. Croix St. Claire Collieries Company, July 7, at Brussels; South Carrières Collieries Company, July 18, at Charleroi, &c.

The quantity of coal raised in the various Belgian basins has been minutely analysed as follows, for 1864:—Hainaut, 8,670,372 tons; Namur, 266,235 tons; and Liège, 2,221,729 tons; total, 11,158,336 tons. The Hainaut is thus by far the most important of the Belgian coal basins, and if we go back to 1859 we find that the quantity of coal raised in it in that year was 7,099,326 tons, as compared with 8,670,372 tons in 1864, so that in the five years ending 1864 the production was increased to the extent of 1,571,046 tons. Probably 1869 will show an equal advance upon 1864, when its statistics come to be made up. The number of steam-engines at work in the Belgian coal basins in 1864 was as follows:—For drainage purposes—Hainaut, 102; Namur, 6; Liège, 60; total, 168. For ventilation purposes—Hainaut, 213; Namur, 4; Liège, 36; total, 253.

Mr. Consul Crowe, in reporting upon the trade and shipping of

Copenhagen, in 1867, states that one of the principal sources of employment for British ships trading to the Baltic is carrying coal for Copenhagen. As many as 400 ships are annually employed in the manner. They discharge their cargoes at Copenhagen, and then proceed in ballast to the Baltic or Gulf of Bothnia to their loading ports. The freight is offered them by the agents of the Copenhagen coal houses in England as tempting, especially when it is considered that without them they would, in the majority of cases, have to proceed thither in ballast. It is the custom, however, of firms in Copenhagen to instruct their agents to insert in the charter party that freight shall be payable according to the weight taken on board, and the bill of lading is filled out at the coal port according to the invoices or weight note from the coalowners. Now, it is a notorious fact that much overweighing is given at the pit's mouth, and the consequence is that in many cases, when the bill of lading is presented to the master for signature he finds that the tonnage entered in that document is less than the actual quantity loaded. The agent refuses to make any alteration, and tells him matters will be put right at Copenhagen, but on arrival at the receiver refuses to have the cargo weighed or measured, or to recognise any other document than the bill of lading; and masters have no choice but to accept the loss, which in some cases amounts to 10 per cent. of the total freight, for it will not serve their purpose either to detain their ships or to go to law. Coal is retailed in Copenhagen from 25*s.* to 29*s.* per ton. Freight from England is about 9*l.* per keel, and the charges at Copenhagen consist only of a duty of about 1*s.* per ton, and the ordinary labour charges. The importation of English coal at Copenhagen amounts to between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of coal annually.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PACIFIC, U.S.

Shares in the leading mines in Nevada greatly advanced in value during six months—from October, 1867, to March, 1868:—

	1867.	1868.
Gold and Curry	275	650
Ophir	40	225
Savage	116	173-50
Collar and Potosi	195	263
Hale and Norcross	500	2350
Bullion	112½	283
Belcher	75	400
Kentuck	200	2940
Crown Point	560	283
Imperial	112½	283

The recent developments in all the mines on the Pacific gives more satisfaction to shareholders than ever. The progress of the Pacific Railroad is so rapid that mining estates advance daily. The improvements in machinery and reduction works are improving to so great an extent that the profits are larger and expenses very much reduced.

Mr. Chalmers, the managing director of the Imperial Silver Quarries Mining Company, is unremitting in his efforts to get that immense and valuable property into shape. When we say that the property consists of some 20 to 30 parallel ridges, lying on and across a high mountain, and that no survey was ever had previous to the thing being presented to the public, we can see how kind of an idea of the labour required to place the property in a state so as to comprehend it thoroughly. The tunnel of this mining property is softer rock than that recently encountered, and the contractor is making good headway towards the first silver lode, which he anticipates to strike soon. A trial will be made in this tunnel of the Giant powder. Mr. McCuen, of the Mountain, who has been below, and seen its operation, kindly volunteering to initiate the miners in its use. The manager is determined that the work shall go ahead as fast as it is possible to push it, and if Giant powder will facilitate matters it shall be used.

The I. X. L. Company is taking out rich ore in large quantities. The Morning Star Company are 12 feet in the black ore, in the drift from the 100 ft. level, and 5 or 6 ft. with that of the 70 ft. station, and not through the Piles of \$300 and \$400 ore per ton are lying on the dump.

In the tunnel of the Monitor Consolidated Mining Company they have struck through a clay wall into an ore-bearing quartz of considerable promise; they are now several feet into this ore, and will have it tested soon for its value.

County Recorder Jones has commenced his tunnel for the Michigan extension on three lodes, known as the Comet, Aso, and Indian Chief.

MOUNT BULLION.—The work on this tunnel is progressing rapidly, and is now in 278 ft., and going out at the rate of from 20 to 25 ft. a week; the rock through which the tunnel passes is getting softer, so that two miners made, in one night's shift, 3 ft. of tunnel. The work on the dam of the Mount Bullion mill site commenced yesterday above the tunnel of the Imperial, on Carson River.

Last week Mr. John H. Boal, Christopher Bauer, and others, spent several days in examining the mining property in Manhattan districts. They all expressed favourable opinions of its worth, and have no doubt of its future importance as a mining district. The development of Manhattan and other districts surrounding it, and the necessary preparations for mills and reduction works will not only prove profitable, and contribute largely to the bullion product of the country, but also add much to the importance of the capital town, Belmont, which is 16 miles only from the property of the Great Republic Gold and Silver Mining Company. A small lot of ore from the Ophir Mining Company, amounting to 2500 lbs., was recently sent to Austin for analysis, and yielded a rate of \$232-54 of silver per ton. We believe this is the first lot ever tested in mill process from that district, and is certainly encouraging. It was reduced in the Manhattan mill.

Big Strikes, which so dazzled the popular imagination in the early days, still occur. Scarcely a day passes without incidents of this kind being recorded by the local press in some part of the mining districts; while it must be remembered that many of these cases happen without gaining publicity, then being valid reasons why certain classes should seek to conceal them. Selecting at random a few cases of this kind from many that might be mentioned, we find that three lumps of nearly pure gold were picked up at Yon Bets in August of 539 ozs., value \$10,000. In February a nugget of pure gold, weighing nearly 4 lbs., was found in Mariposa county, chipsas varying from 10 to 20 ozs. being common in that section. In May, parties ground-sluicing on French Ranch, Plumas county, washed out a slug weighing 57 ozs., worth about \$1000. A Frenchman, who had sold his claim in Last Chance, Butte county, with the privilege of working it a day or two longer, took out during this time a 30 oz. nugget, and worth nearly \$1000. A gang of Chinese, working in the vicinity of Kanab, Flat, took out in the month of July a piece of gold weighing 45 lbs., and worth over \$15,000. The strike was concealed until after the parties making it had taken their departure for China. The week following another company of the people picked up near the same place a chipsa weighing 41 lbs. In September a thousand dollar lump was washed out on Dog Creek, Shasta county, and about the same time a Mexican, working at Horatos, Mariposa county, struck a pocket from which he extracted over \$3000 in the course of a few hours. In the same county a Chinaman, scraping over some old diggings, found a nugget worth \$500. In November, a man named Roberts, who had been mining with indifferent success, came upon a fissure while working in Placer county, from which he took out over \$8000 of coarse dust in three days. In the same month a 30-oz. piece was picked up at Colorado, Mariposa county; all of which, with out further multiplying examples, serve to show that lucky strikes, though exceptional are sufficiently common to keep the miners' hopes in a state of tension.

What becomes of all the gold yearly taken out from the bowels of the earth? To think that California in less than 20 years has given \$900,000,000 worth of precious metal to the world and keeps on yielding heavily. When we consider that Australia is wonderfully prolific of the auriferous material, and that there are gold mines of no mean value in other parts of the world, all continually contributing to the grand total, we may well exclaim again—What has become of all the gold?

MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

[From our Correspondent.]

The first silver brick of the Paranagat Valley Silver Mining Company, located at that place, has just been sent to Austin, weighing about 1100 lbs., and is 867 fine, the fineness being extraordinary for being the first run of a new mill. Everything in connection with the mill runs in perfect order. Judging from the completeness of the same, the richness of the ore, and the parties having charge of it, it is confidently expected that regular shipments of bullion from there will be largely to the product of Eastern Nevada. There is certainly not a mill in the State more advantageously situated for economy of labour. From that part of the mill where the ore is dumped to the dryer, the battery, the furnace, the pans, and the roasting rooms, everything gravitates. The mill was built under the supervision of Mr. Ben Evans, one of the best mechanics in the State, and is a fine specimen of a hard working and economical mill. This broken quartz occurs alternately with slate of a friable character. This broken quartz contains large amounts of yellow chloride ore, with occasional bunches of sulphuret ore, flaked with horn silver. The deposit of chloride ore has been disclosed at the surface, along the ledge, for the distance of 300 ft. Its occurrence was unknown until quite recently. The ground had been worked over in tracing the ledge, and excavations made to ascertain its width; but the immense deposit of chloride ore was unearthed as if by accident. Its regular appearance, no less than its quantity, has attracted the attention of the owners, and about 4 tons were sent to Austin for reduction, which yielded the rate of \$500 per ton. The deepest cut at the surface does not exceed 15 ft. but the main incline shows that the deposit exists in a greater or lesser extent to the lowest depth in the works, which is over 130 ft. At present the ore is extracted chiefly from the surface, where it is easily mined, and may be produced by countless tons. The claim of Leon and Co. evidently opens in bonanza which exhibits the most remarkable deposit of ore yet found in this State. Here

By THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

It also contains transverse and longitudinal sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by the late Captain Charles Thomas); section of workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); longitudinal sections of workings on the main lode in Great Wheal Vor and Reservoir Mines; geological map of the Pewsey district (supplied by Major Davis, B.M.); historical account of the Deven Great Consols, and of all the principal mines in the two counties.

**WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.**

BRITISH MINES.

per fathom. The lode in the same level west is large, and the part we are extending the level upon yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the cross-cut north is small, and the level upon it yields 3 cwt. of lead ore, and from the present appearance is likely to improve; here we have good prospects to follow up in the eastern ground. Nothing of any moment has yet been intersected in the cross-cut north in the 30, but we are still meeting with cross joints containing spar, &c. The lode, in all probability, has taken a more northerly direction than the regular bearing seen in the western part of the mine; and, if so, it will drive farther to drive to intersect it. All other operations are going on **swifly**.

at all the bargains, see you shall have a detailed report.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. J. Nancarrow, J. George, June 30: We continue to make good progress in sinking the new shaft. The rise above the 30, and 40 ft. level, is not so great as in the old shaft, but is still enough lead in the upper part of the end, but towards the bottom the lode never looks better, and going below the level will yield full 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. There is no alteration in the 50 ft. level cross-cut north since last report. There is a fine-looking lode in the 50 east, containing a great deal of carbonate of lime.

GREAT WHEEL BADDERN.—B. Pryor, H. Tresoning, June 27: In the 75 ft. level, the lode is not so good as in the 50 ft. level, but the shaft is still continuous spare, and troublesome for driving, in consequence of so great an increase of water coming from the lode, which appears to be large at this point.

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ext sampling, and to go on increasing our sales. These expectations are, however, based on the continued productiveness of the lode in sinking Pearce's shaft, which the probabilities appear to be favourable, and the realisation of which will enable us again to pay dividends.

NORTH RETAILACK.—G. Odgers, J. Harris, July 1: The lode in the adit level north, on the No. 2 lode, is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, &c. We think, from the appearance of the lode and the ground, that we are near the junction of another lode.

OLD GUNNISLARK.—H. Rickard, July 1: The lode in the 81 west, on the 60 in. lode, is small, and ground a little tighter for driving. The tribute department, upon the whole, is much as usual, and men working in good spirits.

OLD WESTMINSTER.—A. Ede, July 1: The lode in the pitch east and west of the Bramcock sump is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch east of No. 1 sump is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. We have two pitches east and west of Bog shaft, with an average 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have between the 92 and 63 about 40 fathoms long of good ore ground, and if this were opened out and worked properly it would leave a good profit to the shareholders. I have a very high opinion of the ground east of this mine, and if worked a good and lasting mine might be obtained. Great profits have been made from all the mines opened on these lodes, and I do not think it stops here—it fact, it is more likely that one should be found east, as we are getting near the coal stratum. The great Miners Mine is close to the coal measures.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, E. Chegwinn, June 27: Sump: In the 140 west and the lode is worth 147 per fm. In the 130 west end the lode is worth 87 per fathom. In the 68 east there is nothing new to report. The tin stuff generally is coarse, with occasional stones rich in tin. In the 100, east of Bragg's, we have intersected some branches, which appear to be coming together with the lode, and have set the men to rise on the course of the lode. Cobblers: The lode in the bottom of the shaft, sinking below the 120, is worth 127 per fathom. In the 120 west end the lode is worth 127 per fm. In the slope behind this end the lode is worth 207 per fm. In the 110 east the lode is small, and unsettled, producing an occasional stone of tin. In the 110 west the lode is worth 124 per fm. In the 90 north much water is still coming from the cross-cut, but nothing intersected since last report. In the 55 north we are making good progress in clearing the shaft, and expect to be enabled to get up into it to examine some of the old workings in a few days. We sold on Thursday, at Carvedras, 7 tons 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 18 lbs. of black tin, for 4077. 4s. 9d.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, June 27: The ground in the diagonal shaft below the 60 is becoming somewhat harder, and the lode somewhat more productive than last reported, it being now worth fully 127 per fm. In the 60 east we have to-day set the men to rise on the branch, cut some few days since, as nothing further has been found beyond it. In the 60 west the lode is of a promising character, but not very productive. No lode cut as yet to the west of the great cross-course at the 60. The lode in the 45 east continues worth about 87 per fathom. In the winze 2 fms. below the 40, south of cross-cut, we have cut the lode, and find it worth about 107 per fathom; this looks favourable for the ground above the 50 fm. level west. Both the 44 east and the 40 fm. level west ends, on Pink lode, are slightly improved, the former being worth 77 per fm. The various pitches throughout the mine are in the aggregate slightly fallen off, but not to much extent. The water is again drained to the bottom of the Pink Mine, and the coming water not over 2½ strokes per minute. On Tuesday next we expect to get all those old workings which are cleared dilled up.

PENHALE UNITED.—Richard Pryor, Henry Bennetts, Joseph Pryor, July 1: We have not as yet communicated the 70 fm. level, north of Phillips's engine-shaft, to Morcom's, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 70, south of Morcom's shaft, is 3 fms. above the 70 fm. level, driven north of the engine-shaft. The erection of pulleys, staves, and flat-rods at Morcom's shaft, is being pushed on with all possible speed, and no time will be lost in completing this important work, in order to reach the water below the 70. We set on Friday last six tribute pitches, and after we have cleared the 70 and 80 fathom levels we shall be able to set a great many more. Our surface work is going on very satisfactorily, and our machinery is in good condition, and working well.

PENHALE WHEEL.—W. H. Martin, July 1: At our pay on Saturday last we set Hollingworth's engine-shaft to continue the former bargain, the ground in which is just as before: The 60 lode, to the 60 drive, is worth 87 per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and produces rich stones of tin. Little Benjamin's shaft to sink below the 50, at 67 per fm.; the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 87 per fathom. The 50 to drive west of this shaft, at 47 per fathom; the lode is 9 in. wide, and yielding tin stuff for the stamps. This end we shall push on with all speed to reach the boulder cross-course, to the west of which we have a long run on the course of the lodes in part of the Pollardas sett, which has recently been added to our property. A cross-cut to drive south from the 50, at 47 per fathom, to cut the Penhalet lode. In the tribute department, one pitch in the back of the 38, east of Battley's shaft, on the 40, at 13s. 4d.; one pitch in the bottom of the 50, west of Holroyd's, at 13s. 4d.; three pitches in the back of the 50, east and west of Little Benjamin's, at 13s. 4d.; and one pitch in the back of the 20 and 10, west of Holroyd's, at 13s. 4d.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, July 2: On Saturday, the following bargains were set:—To take down the lode in the 65 east, by six men, at bargain 47; here the lode, so far as seen, is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundle, with rich stones of ore intermixed; although not to much extent, yet a very promising end. To drive the 65 west, on the south part of the lode, by six men, stent 3 fathoms, at 67. 10s. per fathom; here the south part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundle, with a little copper ore intermixed, and increase of water. To drive the 55 east, by the side of the lode; stent 4 fathoms, at 67. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 55 west, by six men, stent the month, and to carry all the lode, at 67. 10s. per fathom; here the lode is 2 feet wide, worth full 107 per fathom. To stop the back of the 55 west, east and west of the 50, by eight men, stent the month, at 47 per fathom; the lode is worth 307 per fathom. To drive the 45 east, by two men, stent 2 fathoms, by the side of the lode, at 57 per fathom. To drive the 45 west, by four men, stent the month, and to carry all the lode, at 57. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and copper ore, but as yet not enough to value. To stop the back of the 45 west, between the two cross-courses, by six men, stent the month, at 27. 10s. per fm.; here the lode is worth 157 per fm. To sink the new shaft, by six men, stent the month, at 137 per fathom, the takers to pay 50 cwt. of lead, and coal, and one for six months, to sink the timber at 50 feet, coal and copper at 23. 8d. per ton. We have two stopes working in the back of the 55 east, worth, on an average, 307 per fathom each.

PRINCE OF WALES.—G. Rickard, July 1: Since my last report we have intersected a branch in the north adit level cross-cut about 1 ft. wide, which I think is a part of the main lode, composed of quartz, peach, and blende, with stones of black copper ore. The lode in the air-shaft continues to look very promising, being over 4 ft. wide, consisting of capel, peach, and mundle, spotted with good quality copper ore.

REDMOOR.—J. Taylor, July 2: We hope to get the stamps at work this week. We have to make 15 fms. of launders. We shall, I think, have water enough to keep the stamps in full work. The lode in the stopes is easy for breaking, and worth full 107 per fathom.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, June 30: From the change of rock in the north cross-cut, and the mineralised droppers, I think Grady's lode will be shortly intersected, and I feel confident with good results. There is no material change in the stopes since last report.

ROSCLEIFF AND TOLCARENE.—R. Pryor, July 1: We have not as yet cut the lode in the 50, east from Linda's engine-shaft, the ground is mixed with spar, as if near the lode, but is spare for driving. The lode at the old engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of lead, blende, and yellow copper ore—a fine looking lode. We have commenced to take down the lode in the 30, east of shaft, and find it to be 18 in. wide, producing good stones of lead and yellow copper ore; the lode is standing by the side of the old level for a great many fathoms in length. In clearing the 20, east of this shaft, we have discovered some good stones of lead. We are well pleased with the appearance of the lode in this part of the mine, and I hope shortly to be able to report very favourably of it.

ROSWAYNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, R. Knuckey, July 1: We are opening good tribute ground on the caunter lode in the 40, and shall communicate the east end with the winze below the 30 about the end of this week, when the sinking of Sarah's shaft in the ore ground below the 40 will be immediately resumed. The 70 fm. level east has improved; the lode is worth 57 per fm., and the ground is very soft for driving. This is a most important point, as the lode is with in 20 fms. of Sarah's shaft, and is 30 fms. below it; it is also 60 fms. from the 70 end to the east end of the ore in the 30, thereby showing that there is a great height and length of ore ground before us. The pitches are just as they were at the setting. It will be seen from this report that the mine is improving.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, July 2: Hiltchins's engine-shaft is now down 12 fms. 3 ft. below the 140; the ground continues easy for sinking, and congenial for mineral. In the 140, east of the engine-shaft, a cross-course has been intersected; no lode has yet been met with east of this.

SOUTH DAREN.—John Boudy, W. H. Boudy, June 29: Setting Report: The 70 to drive west, by six men, at 107 per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing a little lead and copper, and looks very promising for lead. The 60 to drive west, by six men, at 87. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good lead and copper, worth 307 per fathom. To sink the drawing-shaft below the 60, by six men, at 147. 10s. per fathom (per contract 10 fathoms). To stop the back over the 60 west, by eight men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth for lead and copper 157 per fathom. To stop the back over the 60 west, from the winze, by six men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth for lead and copper 157 per fathom. The 50 to drive west, by six men, at 77. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the end is still small, containing a little lead and copper, but not to value. To stop the back over the 50 west, by four men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth for lead and copper 107 per fathom. To stop the back over the 40 west, by six men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for lead and copper 157 per fathom. The 30 west being poor, we have suspended it for the present, and have put the men to stop the back over the 40 west; price 75s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 107 per fathom. To stop the back over the 30 west, by two men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for lead and copper 87 per fathom. The shallow level to drive east, by two men, at 67. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1 foot wide, containing sulphur and spots of copper. The dressing, &c., are being pushed on as fast as possible, but the water is still very scarce.

SOUTH WHEEL.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 2: During the past week the men have been engaged in cutting the lode at the 100 fm. level, in which good progress has been made; but they are at present dividing and casing the shaft, which we hope to complete in a day or two.

SOUTH WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 27: Setting Report: We have to-day set the engine-shaft to sink below the 30, by nine men, at 457 per fathom; the lode is small, and the shaft is in a hard vein. We find branches dipping from the lode south, hence we are almost led to think that there must be more lode standing south of the shaft, and we also think that when we reach the 40 it will be desirable to drive south through this vein, and ascertain whether there be any more lode.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—Richard Pryor, William White, R. Wearne, June 30: The lode at Savel's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is worth 117 per fm. The lode in the 100, driving east of this shaft, is worth 57 per fathom. The lode in this level, driving west of shaft, is at present disordered. The lode in the 90 fathom level, west of shaft, is worth 77 per fm. The winze sinking below the 90 fathom level, east of shaft, is worth 67 per fathom. The lode in the 76, west of shaft, is worth 87 per fathom. To stop the back over the 76, driving east of shaft, is worth 47 per fm. Owl Lode: The lode in the 40, north of Reddipper shaft, is worth 57 per fathom. The lode in the 20, north of shaft, is worth 77 per fathom. The lode in the 10 north is worth 87 per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SUMMER HILL.—Wm. Wasley, July 2: Last Saturday was our setting-day, when I let the south-west level to drive for this month, at 20s. per yard, and 20s. per ton for ore. The ground and plat have improved this week, and are now looking very promising for ore. I have set the lode driving east of cross-cut, north of Hale's shaft, at 15s. per yard, and 20s. per ton for ore, the men to

pay all costs for drawing the stuff, &c., as usual. The plat in the present end looks very promising, and has produced some fine lumps of ore during the last few days. I hope it will further improve in the future.

TREBREW.—June 27: The ground in the engine-shaft is a little harder; we have sunk 3 fms. instead of 3½, as we calculated we should at the beginning of the month, which leaves 4 fms. more to get to the 20 fm. level; the sinking costs about 217 per fathom. I before stated that we cut a lode in costeaning, and that we should push on the cross-cut without delay. We set the cross-cut to drive on Saturday; it is beautiful ground, with fine branches of mundle. There is plenty of mundle in every bed or floor; if the ground continues as it is, and is hardly think it will get harder before we reach the lode, we shall get very near it by the end of a month. The engine works well, and is not consuming much coal.

VIGRA AND CLOGAT.—W. J. Holman, July 2: During the past week a little visible gold has been broken from the end of the drive east from No. 5 shaft, under No. 2 adit west. In No. 2 mine the lode, which is 5 feet wide, scarcely looks so well as last reported. In the end of the drive west from the same shaft the lode is 2 feet wide, and of fair quality. The lode in the western end from No. 4 shaft, under No. 2 adit east, is 3 feet wide, and looks well, as does also the lode in the eastern end, which is 3½ feet wide; in the former end two men are employed, and in the latter six men. During the past few days the men employed in No. 6 shaft have been engaged timbering up the loose ground; this is now completed, and the men have again resumed sinking; the lode in the bottom is about 2 feet wide. At the Old Clogat Copper Mine the works in the bottom are being carried on as usual. Jenny's adit, at Vigra Mine, is the same as last reported. At the reduction-works we have not sufficient water to turn the wheel.

WEST BASSET.—G. Lightly, July 1: Grenville's Shaft: In the 164 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 154 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing ore, but an insufficient quantity at present to value. In the 144 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In other parts of the mine there has been no alteration calling for remark since my last.

WEST BRITON.—Wm. Rosewarne, June 30: We are looking better than we have been at any former time. The lode in the 42, east of the cross-cut, is now opening tribute ground, and has the appearance of getting into the same run of copper ore ground we are working on below the 20; this end is now about 10 fms. below the copper ore ground, and the lode has a most encouraging appearance for turning out a fair quantity of ore when the ground is laid open.

The lode in the 42, west of the cross-cut, is producing good stones of copper ore—a very kindly lode. The lode in the bottom of the 20 is looking very well, producing copper ore of good quality.—Wheal Dimpling Lode: The lode in the 42, east of the engine-shaft, has undergone a most favourable change, now producing saving work for copper ore, and has a most favourable appearance for a speedy improvement. The engine is working very well, keeping the water without any difficulty. We are draining the western mine about 2½ ft. a week, and the good tin stuff is seen on the two lodes I am daily expecting to have something more cheering to communicate to you.—P.S. The produce of the copper ore sampled is—13 tons at 14½; and 4 tons at 14½; the 4 tons is the best ore broken from the bottom of the 20, on Wheal Strawberry lode.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Pope, jun., July 2: Hope Lode: In sinking Paul's shaft below the 25 fm. level we fully expect soon to get into a body of tin richer than those which we have already driven and sunk through in and about this shaft, being guided to this opinion by the fact that we have cut a good tin stuff in the 25 fm. level, and the lode is most valuable in the adjoining mine, as well as by the fact of our now having entered stratum of clay-slate different from the rock which we passed through above, and of precisely the same character as that in which the best tin formations have been met with in the adjoining mine. We are now adopting means to ventilate the bottom of the shaft, in order to sink it with greater ease and rapidly. In the 25, east of Paul's shaft, an improvement has taken place, answering to the opinion which we have expressed in previous reports, the lode being now worth 157 per fathom; the price for driving the level is 17 per fm., and the cost of stopping or driving the lode will be about 15s. per fathom. After allowing for dressing cost this ground will leave a clear profit of at least 18s. in 207. We find that the most valuable part of this lode, from the shaft eastward to the present 25 end, is standing to the north of the level already driven, and this fact, it will be seen, adds considerably to the value of the discovery, as we have the tin in going back westward from the present end, as well as in going on eastward. We have commenced sinking a winze from the 15 to the 25 fm. level, east of Paul's shaft, just over the 25 end, where the lode is worth 67 per fm., and is improving every day; this winze will serve to afford ventilation to the 25 and the shaft, and lay open the tin ground in the best form for being cheaply worked. In the 5 fms. level east the lode produces tin, but is not of much value at present.—Caunter Lode: We are using all possible dispatch in cutting down footway shaft for the hydraulic or pressure engine. In the deep adit level, south-east of footway shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, having a little tin throughout, but not sufficient to make it of much value. We think we may reasonably calculate on meeting with valuable tin ground as we advance with this level, judging from the discovery made in the 25 end, and the fact that the lode is most valuable in the adjoining mine, as well as by the fact of our now having entered stratum of clay-slate different from the rock which we passed through above, and of precisely the same character as that in which the best tin formations have been met with in the adjoining mine. We are now adopting means to ventilate the bottom of the shaft, in order to sink it with greater ease and rapidly. In the 25, east of Paul's shaft, an improvement has taken place, answering to the opinion which we have expressed in previous reports, the lode being now worth 157 per fathom; the price for driving the level is 17 per fm., and the cost of stopping or driving the lode will be about 15s. per fathom. After allowing for dressing cost this ground will leave a clear profit of at least 18s. in 207. 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In the deep adit level, south-east of footway shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, having a little tin throughout, but not sufficient to make it of much value. We think we may reasonably calculate on meeting with valuable tin ground as we advance with this level, judging from the discovery made in the 25 end, and the fact that the lode is most valuable in the adjoining mine, as well as by the fact of our now having entered stratum of clay-slate different from the rock which we passed through above, and of precisely the same character as that in which the best tin formations have been met with in the adjoining mine. We are now adopting means to ventilate the bottom of the shaft, in order to sink it with greater ease and rapidly. In the 25, east of Paul's shaft, an improvement has taken place, answering to the opinion which we have expressed in previous reports, the lode being now worth 157 per fathom; the price for driving the level is 17 per fm., and the cost of stopping or driving the lode will be about 15s. per fathom. After allowing for dressing cost this ground will leave a clear profit of at least 18s. in 207. We find that the most valuable part of this lode, from the shaft eastward to the present 25 end, is standing to the north of the level already driven, and this fact, it will be seen, adds considerably to the value of the discovery, as we have the tin in going back westward from the present end, as well as in going on eastward. We have commenced sinking a winze from the 15 to the 25 fm. level, east of Paul's shaft, just over the 25 end, where the lode is worth 67 per fm., and is improving every day; this winze will serve to afford ventilation to the 25 and the shaft, and lay open the tin ground in the best form for being cheaply worked. In the 5 fms. level east the lode produces tin, but is not of much value at present.—

to 195; Wheal Basset, 62½ to 67½; Wheal Buller, 5 to 6; Wheal Chiverton, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 31s. to 32s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 20 to 22½; Wheal Seton, 70 to 75; Wheal Telrawny, 9 to 9½; Ding Dong, 14 to 16; at the meeting, held on June 23, the accounts show a profit on the quarter of 2397. 0s. 2d., and a balance in hand of 2922. 10s. 3d. The tin sold, 44 tons, realised 567. 17s. 6s. per ton, or 25607. 18s. Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11; we understand if tin keeps about the same price this mine will most likely pay a dividend in three or four months.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active, especially for Brazilian Gold shares. Don Pedro shares have risen to 3, 3½ prem.; Rossa Grande, 7-16 to 9-16 prem.; Del Reys have been in good request, at 19½ to 20. Anglo-Brazilian, on the other hand, are less firm, at 1-16 to 3-16 prem. Pestarena, ½ to ½ dis.; it is understood that more hopeful advices have been received from the mines, and satisfactory explanations given for the decreased returns. Chontales are firmer, at 2 to 2½ per share. United Mexican, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip in request, at 1 9-16 to 1 11-16; English and Australian Copper, ¼ to ¼; Cape Copper, 5½ to 5½; Worthing, ¼ to ¾ per share; Yudanamutana, 1½ to 2½; Frontino shares are very steady, at ¼ to ¼; Cornwall Hematite, 1½ to 1½ premium. In British Mines there has been very little doing. Great Laxey shares rather firmer, at 16½ to 17; Great Vor, 15½ to 16; Prince of Wales, 36s. to 38s. West Chiverton, 60 to 62; the report from the mine is of a very favourable character. Chiverton Moor have risen to 6½, 7; Chiverton, 1½ to 1½; Chiverton Valley, 4½ to 5; Glan Alun, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Minera, 160 to 170.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	IRON.		Per ton.
Best selected...p. ton	80	0	—	Bars Welsh, in London	6	5 0
Tough cake and the	76	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	6	5 0
Sheathing & sheets,	81	0	0	Nail rods	6	15 0
Bolts	83	0	0	" Stafs. in London	7	0 7 0
Bottoms	88	0	0	Bars ditto	7	5 0
Old (Exchange)...	70	0	0	Hoops ditto	8	2 6 9 15
Barra Barra	81	0	0	Sheets, single	9	0 11 0
Wire.....per lb.	1	0	1 0½	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15 0 4 5 0
Tubes	0	11½	1 0	Refined metal, ditto	4	0 5 0
BRASS.				Bars, common ditto	5	10 0 5 15 0
Sheets.....per lb.	9d.—10d.			Do. Carb. Tyne & Tees	5	10 0 5 15 0
Wire.....	8½d.—9½d.			Do., railway, in Wales	5	10 0 5 15 0
Tubes.....	10½d.—11d.			Do., Swed. in London	9	17 6 10 2 6
Yellow Metal Sheath. p. lb.	7½d.—			To arrive	10	2 6
Sheets.....	6½d.—7d.			Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	13 3 2 16 6
SPELTEN.				Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	9	6
	Per ton.			Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6 2 7 0
Foreign on the spot	£20	5	0	Railway chairs	5	10 0 5 15 0
" to arrive	50	5	0	" spikes	11	0 13 0
ZINC.				Indian Charcoal Pigs,		
In sheets	£25	10	0	In London, p. ton.	7	0 0 7 10
TIN.				STEEL.		
English blocks	96	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	5 0
Do., bars (in barrels)	97	0	0	" (hammered)	14	15 0 5 0 0
Do., refined	98	0	0	Ditto, in fagots	16	0 0
Banca	94	0	0	English, spring	17	0 23 0
Straits	91	0	0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17 0
TIN-PLATES.*				LEAD.		
	Per box.				Per ton.	
IX Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	5	0	English Pig, com.	19	0 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	11	0	Ditto, L.B.	19	10 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0	Ditto, W.B.	21	5 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	10	0	Ditto, sheet	20	0 20 5 0
IX Coke	1	6	1	Ditto, red lead	20	10 0
IX Ditto	1	6	1	Ditto, white	27	0 30 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0	Ditto, patent shot	22	10 0 22 15 0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0	Spanish	18	10 0 18 15 0

REMARKS.—A rather better tone has been apparent in the Metal Market during the past week, and the depression which was noticed in the last report appears to be passing away, and the market gradually to be assuming a more satisfactory appearance. Although business is certainly not so active as it is desirable it should be, yet it is undoubtedly in an improving condition, and we may not unreasonably hope to see it advancing forward with progressive steps, until we once more arrive at the position of prosperity before enjoyed. However, this will unquestionably be a matter of time, as commercial affairs appear to have got so completely out of gear by the long-continued depression in trade, that it must take a long time, and be liable to many fluctuations, before it entirely recovers itself. We are, however, sanguine that we are now approaching the time when we shall enjoy, at least for some time, an uninterrupted course of activity, and see the metal trade once more displaying that energy which in former days was wont to characterise it. It is satisfactory to find that the orders from the United States are coming in both with more regularity and for larger quantities, and it is to be hoped, now that political matters there appear for the present to have quieted down, that our usual active business relations will be resumed with their accustomed vigour. Orders from India are not yet so abundant as wished, but still they are more numerous than they have lately been, and we look forward to a great improvement in that quarter.

COPPER.—The advices from Chili report charters for this country in the first half of the month to be 1723 tons, one-half of which are bars and ingots; about 40 tons Chili bars have been sold for arrival at 72*l*. 10*s*. up to 74*l*. Wallaroo is steady at 80*l*. 10*s*. At the last sale at Swansea ores were sold at 14*s*. per unit. The market for English remains very quiet, and rather lower prices have been accepted.

IRON.—In Staffordshire, as was anticipated, the ironmasters of the district, at their preliminary meeting, held at Birmingham, confirmed the price list as agreed upon at the last quarterly meeting. Bars, therefore, remain at 77. per ton at the works, and other descriptions in proportion. There continues to exist a good demand, and the export trade is especially brisk. In Welsh, quotations are somewhat better supported, and it is believed that during the ensuing quarter there will be less underselling than usual. The clearances for the foreign markets continue on a tolerably large scale, chiefly for the United States. There are some Russian contracts on the books, but not as yet for very large quantities. Home engagements are being offered a little more freely, several of the railway companies gradually increasing their purchases. In Swedish iron a very good enquiry exists, and more sales are taking place. In Scotch pig-iron a good business has been done during the week, and prices have continued to improve, the last price received from Glasgow being 53s. cash.

TIN.—Foreign continues without activity, and Straits is still quoted at 91/10s. cash, at which business has been done. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants on June 30 was 95,872 slabs, against 147,872 slabs same time last year; and the arrivals towards next sale were 66,966 slabs, against 49,445 slabs same time last year.

SPELTER.—No improvement has taken place in the market for this metal, which still remains inactive, with very little demand. Parcels on the spot are now quoted at 20*l*. 5*s*. The stock in London on June 30 was 1394 tons, being an increase of 292 tons during the month. **TIN-PLATES** are selling freely at current prices, **STEEL.**—Enquiry very limited. **QUICKSILVER** in moderate demand.

The settlement of the fortnightly account on the MINING SHARE MARKET occupied the attention of the dealers during the early part of the week, and since then business transactions for cash or for the next account have been both limited in extent and confined to a few mines, such as Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Prince of Wales, Marke Valley, Providence Mines, Cargoll, West Caradon, Chiverton Moor, North Retallack, Wheal Grenville, East Caradon, Chontales, Wheal Seton, &c.

The standard for copper ore remained stationary on Thursday. The stock of foreign copper remaining unsold at Swansea is 2901 tons of ore, 362 tons of regulus, and 280 slabs of copper. The exports from Chili during the first half of the present year are less by 4600 tons of fine copper than they were in the corresponding half year of 1867; and as the stocks in hand in England are by no means heavy, we hope the price of ore may soon improve; and this is what is very much required for the miner, as well as the share market. Great Retallack shares have advanced to 3s, 3d; the engine is work-

ing well; and, to-day being survey day, all the bargains will be set, and a detailed report given. Prince of Wales shares have been flat, and leave off 36s. to 38s.; the 65 east is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, with rich stones of copper ore; the 55 west is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. Chiverton Moor shares have been firm, at 63 to 7; Bedford United, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Carn Brea, 184 to 194; Chontales Gold, 2 to 24; Clifford Amalgamated, 24 to 34; Devon Great Consols, 445 to 455; East Caradon, 34 to 38; East Carn Brea, 11s. to 13s.; East Lovell, 7 to 74; East Wheel Grenville, 30s. to 32s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 15s. to 17s. At Wheel Unity meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit of 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16s. 11d. on the quarter. The agents report that the reserves of tin are increasing, and for the coming quarter the returns are estimated at 70 tons of black tin. At Gawton Copper the bottom level, the 70 east has greatly improved, worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 60 is worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm.

Don Pedro del Rey, 34 to 34; the produce for April was 16,292 oits. of gold, or an increase of 4790 oits. on the month, and the remittance by last mail 37,434 oits., or about 4700 ozs. Great Laxey, 16½ to 17; Great North Downs, 3½ to 3½; Great Whal Vor, 15 to 16; Herodsfoot, 37 to 39; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; New Lovell, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; North Crofty, 1½ to 1½; North Retallack, 3½ to 4½; North Roskear, 13 to 14. Redmoor, 4s. to 6s.; the lode is worth 10½ per fathom, and the stamps will go to work in a day or two. East Seton, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 15s. to 17s.; Okel Tor, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 21 to 23; South Conduurw, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; South Frances, 17½ to 18½; Timoroff, 18½ to 14½; West Caradon, 3 to 3½; West Chiverton, 60 to 61; West Frances, 24 to 26; West Seton, 190

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Prices of mining shares are and have been for some days past very low, the market being depressed through the influence of various events and rumours entirely foreign to the question of the continuous productiveness of our well-developed mines. Mining Company of Ireland shares were last week down to 17*l.* per share (7*l.* paid), but this immediately attracted an increase of buyers, and a recovery of 10*s.* was the result, they closing now, in request, at 17*l.* 10*s.* Wicklow Coppers (2*l.* 10*s.* paid) also suffered considerable fluctuation, with a wide margin between buyers and sellers, the former offering 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the latter demanding 13*l.* per share, which has been granted to a small extent. Connors shares suffered rather more in proportion, in consequence of the recent smart advance, and are on sale at 5*s.* 9*d.* General Mining Company for Ireland shares have been parted with at the very low price of 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* (5*l.* 10*s.* paid). Killaloe Slate Quarry shares have been done at 15*s.*, and Cape Copper at 13*l.* The Mining Company of Ireland held a half-yearly meeting on last Thursday, but the report of its proceedings arrived too late for insertion in full before our next week's publication. We may, however, state that the accounts show no decrease in the production of the Knockmahon Copper Mines, and, on the other hand, a steady increase in the more valuable ore of silver-lead from Luganure Mines. The nett profit of the past half-year, ended May 31 last, is 6545*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, after providing for some unusual, but permanently useful, expenditure, and a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and payable on and after Monday next, was recommended and passed. At the Wicklow Quarter Sessions, before Mr. J. W. Lendrick, Q.C., an interesting question respecting the rating of the mines of this company was decided. It appears that in 1854 the Luganure Mines (county of Wicklow) was rated at 1000*l.*, and raised to 2500*l.* in 1859, which, on the representations of the company, has been reduced to 1500*l.*, and against which reduction the guardians of the Union now appealed. On behalf of the Valuation Commissioners, it was explained to the Court that the nett profits of the mine amounted to 5000*l.* a year. But from this had been deducted interest at 5 per cent. on 1500*l.*, the estimated value of the plant, and on 3000*l.* floating capital necessary for the working of the mine. Further, there had been deducted 5 per cent. for renewal of the plant and 10 per cent. as tenants' profits on the capital employed. These deductions, with some others, reduced the profit of 5000*l.* to 1500*l.*, the sum at which the Valuation Commissioner had rated the mine. After sundry arguments on both sides, the appeal on the part of the guardians was dismissed but without costs, the Chairman observing that the question was a fair one for the guardians to raise.

During the quarter ending June 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish Ticketings was 31,644 tons, which contained 2026 tons 9 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 141,251*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, being equal to an average of 4*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per ton of ore, and 69*s.* 14*d.* per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 12,397 tons, which contained 1883 tons 3 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 141,023*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, being equal to an average of 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore, and 74*l.* 18*s.* per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornwall Ticketings was 63 per cent., whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 15·3-16 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 44,041 tons of ore, containing 3909 tons 12 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 282,274*l.* 11*s.* The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornwall and Swansea Ticketings respectively:—

The ores sold at the Cornwall Ticketings were—												
Date.	Stand.	Prod.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.					
April 2.	£118	6	.. 6½..	£4	8	6	14s.7d.	8151	.. 191	12	.. £14,002 4 0	
" 9.	122	16	.. 5½..	4	7	0	.. 15	1	.. 1827	.. 105	10	.. 7,932 13 0
" 23.	117	12	.. 6½..	4	16	6	.. 15	0	.. 4004	.. 258	5	.. 19,365 3 0
" 30.	109	18	.. 7½..	5	5	0	.. 14	5	.. 1726	.. 125	11	.. 9,049 18 6
May 7.	110	13	.. 6½..	4	16	0	.. 14	1	.. 2063	.. 141	0	.. 9,927 2 6
" 14.	112	5	.. 6½..	4	9	6	.. 13	10½	.. 1719	.. 110	16	.. 7,689 18 0
" 21.	113	0	.. 6½..	4	6	0	.. 13	9½	.. 3922	.. 245	0	.. 16,906 3 0
" 28.	107	7	.. 6½..	4	14	0	.. 13	5	.. 2380	.. 165	2	.. 11,177 19 6
June 4.	112	16	.. 5½..	3	18	0	.. 13	2	.. 3164	.. 185	16	.. 12,256 18 6
" 11.	113	12	.. 5½..	3	15	6	.. 13	2	.. 2231	.. 128	5	.. 8,432 18 0
" 18.	110	5	.. 6½..	4	4	6	.. 13	2	.. 3734	.. 238	11	.. 13,890 6 0
" 25.	100	18	.. 7½..	5	3	0	.. 13	2	.. 1673	.. 131	1	.. 8,619 16 6
Total for the quarter								31,644	.. 2026	9	.. £141,251 0 6	
Quarter ending March, 1868								29,781	.. 1942	4	.. 133,890 19 6	
Quarter ending December, 1867								30,981	.. 2058	3	.. 142,140 6 6	
Quarter ending September, 1867								20,410	.. 2008	14	.. 137,216 19 0	
Total for the year								121,816	.. 8035	10	.. £553,999 5 6	
Showing a quarterly average of ..								30,454	.. 2008	17	.. 138,499 16 6	
Corresponding quarter, June, 1867 30,298								1992	.. 9	.. 140,078 11 0		

The ores sold at the Swansea Ticketings were—

April 14..	£99 10 6 ..	17 ..	£13 8 11 ..	15s. 6d.	1957 ..	332 14 ..	£25,827 16 0
May 8..	99 3 6 ..	15½ ..	11 10 9 ..	15 s ..	2526 ..	391 11 ..	30,154 3 0
" 26..	97 7 0 ..	17½ ..	13 10 7 ..	15 1½ ..	3229 ..	877 4 ..	43,683 13 6
June 9..	96 10 1 ..	11½ ..	8 7 0 ..	14 4½ ..	1250 ..	143 15 ..	10,433 8 6
" 30..	93 12 6 ..	12¾ ..	9 0 10 ..	14 1¼ ..	3435 ..	437 19 ..	30,924 9 4

Total for the quarter	12,897	1888	3	£141,023	10	6
Quarter ending March, 1868	5,137	869	1	61,066	3	6
Quarter ending December, 1867	10,632	2083	9	148,827	12	6
Quarter ending September, 1867	8,881	1202	0	86,038	8	0
Total for the year	36,927	6067	13	£438,690	15	6
Showing a quarterly average of	9,232	1516	8	109,672	14	0
Corresponding quarter, June, 1867	2,220	225	10	21,508	7	0

It is proposed to continue the working of the Twerton Colliery, near Bath, by a limited company, with a capital of 35,000*l.* in shares fully paid-up, of not less than 500*l.* each, entitled the BATH AND BRISTOL COLLIERY PARTNERSHIP (Limited). The property embraces a surface of over 211½ acres, and is held on lease for 53 years unexpired, at 50*l.* fixed rent, 9d. per ton royalty on the coal raised, and a small rent for surface land occupied by works. The purchase includes the lease of the pit, and an efficient plant for commencing business, comprising steam winding-engine, tram lines and wagons, coke ovens, &c. The present lessees, Messrs. F. and D. Brown, have expended about 10,000*l.*, and seven seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 26 ft., have been discovered. The colliery is free from fire-damp, and suffers little or nothing from water. The coal is well suited for steam and household uses, and of great value for the manufacture of first-class coke and patent fuel. The latter, manufactured under Barker's pa-

tent, has been tested against steam coal with most satisfactory results. The purchase money for the lease, plant, and all rights in the colliery is fixed at 9000*l.* in cash, and 9000*l.* in fully paid-up shares; it has, therefore, been determined to provide a capital of 26,000*l.*, which will leave 9000*l.* for new works, and 8000*l.* for working capital. It is calculated that on the 26,000*l.* a net annual profit of 16,920*l.* will be secured, enabling a dividend to be paid of at least 30 per cent., and leaving a considerable sum for reserve, improvements, and extension. This calculation is based on a sale of 200 tons per day, and Mr. Stewart estimates that the coal already "won to" would endure that output for 75 years. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, has been formed to acquire and work a line of steamers, established by Messrs. Tait and Co., to trade between Belgium and Brazil and the River Plate. The contract for purchase includes the transfer to the company of four first-class steamers, averaging nearly 1500 tons register, and 250-horse power, fully equipped in every respect, and ready for sea; the benefit of the postal subsidy for ten years, granted by the Belgian Government to Messrs. Tait and Co., for carrying the mails from Belgium to Brazil and the River Plate; and the established business. The vendors have agreed to accept one-third of the purchase-money in fully-paid shares, and the directors, judging from the result of the first voyage under the Belgian postal contract, just completed, estimate that there will be a very remunerative return of the capital invested, without including the profits from the carriage of the mails. It is mentioned that emigration is proceeding to a considerable extent to the districts, and the extension of Brazilian mining and other projects has received considerable attention in this country during the last few years. The board of directors and officers of the company are gentlemen of known position in the City of London, and as the whole of the capital is to be paid up by instalments, extending over less than 12 months, a respectable and substantial proprietary will, no doubt, be secured, whilst there will be ample funds at disposal to ensure success.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 1867 tons of ore were sold, realising 6579*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 109*l.* 5*s.*; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 3*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 102 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 4.....	2164	112 19 0	57 1/2	3 15 0	138 2d.	265 19 0
" 11.....	2291	113 12 0	57 1/2	3 15 0	138 2d.	265 15 0
" 18.....	2754	110 5 0	57 1/2	3 15 0	138 2d.	265 12 0
" 25.....	1673	100 18 0	57 1/2	3 15 0	138 2d.	265 15 6
July 2.....	1667	109 5 0	57 1/2	3 19 0	12 10 1/2	64 8 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard has been stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4*l.* 4*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5*s.* 3*d.*

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 3435 tons of ore were sold, realising 30,924*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 93*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; average produce, 12*l.*; average price per ton, 9*l.*; quantity of fine copper, 438 tons. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 20.....	3229	97 7 0	17 1/2	3 15 0	156 1/2d.	275 13 0
June 8.....	1220	96 1 0	11 1/2	8 7 0	14 4 1/2	71 16 0
" 30.....	3435	93 12 6	12 1/2	9 0 0	14 1 1/2	70 12 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 6*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 10*s.*

The following dividends were declared during June:—

Mine.	Amount.	Per share.
Great Laxey	£20 10 0	£7500 0 0
West Wheal Seton	6 0 0	2400 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 7 6	2215 10 0
Herodfoot	1 10 0	1536 0 0
Dolcoath	4 0 0	1432 0 0
Bwlch Consols	0 5 0	1273 10 0
Trumpet Consols	0 10 0	1000 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 17 6	896 0 0
Derwent	2 10 0	700 0 0
Providence	0 10 0	560 0 0
Wheal Bassett	1 0 0	512 0 0
South Wheal Crofty	0 10 0	468 10 0
Don Pedro North del Rey	0 1 6	5712 3 0
Total	£26,205 13 0	

At the Derwent Mines Company annual general meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share was declared.

At the East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on June 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 44*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made. The agents in their report stated that they hoped to sample during the next two months about 250 tons of copper ore, and about 100 tons of tin stuff, and the cost for the same period will be about 700*l.* per month.

The West Maria and Fortescue Consols general meeting was held at the mine on June 25, when the accounts were passed, and a call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. The agents' report was considered satisfactory, showing a great improvement in the mine, the value of the lodes in the down levels having very much improved. The opinion the agents have all along entertained that good lodes would be found in depth has now been confirmed. The report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. McCallan in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the three months' operations of 331*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* During the quarter 71 tons of tin were sold, which realised 3898*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Details in another column.

At the Victoria (London) Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Henry Moor in the chair), a distribution on account of the third dividend, of 8*d.* per share on the first issue, and 6*d.* per share on the second issue, was declared. Details in another column.

On the Stock Exchange the following prices were officially recorded during the week in British Mines:—East Caradon, 3*l.*; Great Laxey, 16*l.* ex div.; Great Wheal Vor, 15*l.*; Prince of Wales, 2*l.*; West Chiverton, 60*l.* In Colonial and Foreign Mines the prices were:—Anglo-Brazilian, 11-16, 1/2; Chontales, 2 1/2-16, 2 1/2; Don Pedro North del Rey, 2 1/2-16, 2 1/2, 3 1/2-16 prem.; 3 1/2-16, 3 1/2 prem.; 3 1/2-16, 3 1/2 prem.; Rossa Grande, 1/2 prem.; 7-16; St. John del Rey, 19*l.*, 18*l.*, 19*l.*, 19*l.*, 20, 19*l.*, 19*l.*; Yudanmutana, 2 1/2-16, 2; Port Phillip, 19-16, 14, 19-16; Cape Copper, 12*l.*, 12*l.*; United Mexican, 14*l.*

COAL TRADE.—The arrivals this week have been large, numbering 159 ships. For house coals the demand has been fairly active, at last week's prices. Hartley and manufacturing coals a heavy sale, at a little reduction in value. Hetton Wallsend, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Haswell Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; South Hetton Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; Tees Wallsend, 17*s.* 3*d.*; Kelloe Wallsend, 15*s.* 6*d.*; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 15*s.* 6*d.*; New Belmont Wallsend, 15*s.* 3*d.* Unsold, 15 cargoes: 25 ships at sea.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—The advices received last evening from the Brazilian gold mines appear in another column.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS.

By Special Appointment to
HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark.
Manufactories at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

EXTENSION OF MINING MANUFACTURES.

MINING.—TO ENGINEERS, &c., desirous of introducing their MANUFACTURES into the MINING DISTRICTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND, the "AUSTRALASIAN" from its extensive circulation (13,000 weekly) offers unusual facilities, ably reporting all news of interest from the various Mines, the Lists of Dividends and Calls, Mining Notes and Improvements in Mining Machinery, &c., &c. Advertisements can be sent to G. STREET'S Indian, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper Offices, 30, Cornhill, where every information may be obtained.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK

While laid up by injury, and
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS IN CASE OF DEATH CAUSED BY ACCIDENT
OF ANY KIND.
May be secured by an annual payment of from £3 to £6 5*s.*

TO THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE
May also be provided against by insurance tickets for single or double journeys.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the
Local Agents, or at the
OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
W. J. VIAN Sec.

Contract for Coals for Madeira.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.



THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 21st July next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING on board Her Majesty's steam-ships and vessels at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, all such quantities of

SMOKELESS SOUTH WALES COALS

As may from time to time be ordered under a contract for twelve months certain from the 20th August next, and further until the expiration of three months' warning.

A form of the tender and conditions of contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Madeira," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the contract.

By order,
ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, June 27, 1868.

Contract for Pig Iron.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 6th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

PIG IRON,

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application, addressed to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster, S.W., where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 6th day of July, 1868, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, June 27, 1868. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Contract for Coal.

THE TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), DYSEARTH, NEAR RHYL.

The Directors of this Company are open to CONTRACT FOR A TWELVE MONTHS' SUPPLY OF COAL FOR THE MINE, commencing from the 1st of August next, to be delivered in the colliery wagons by rail to Prestatyn Station, at the rate of 160 tons per week.

Tenders, addressed to the directors at the mine, to be sent in by Tuesday, the 14th of July next, stating price per ton at the pit, wagon hire, and also the railway charge per ton from the colliery to Prestatyn Station; or price per ton delivered at Prestatyn.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order, WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary.

Talargoch Mine, near Rhy, June 23, 1868.

Waterworks for the City of Pest.

TO PIPE LAYERS.

THE COMMISSION of the CITY OF PEST WATERWORKS require the CAST-IRON PIPES, &c., TO BE LAID DOWN THROUGH THE VARIOUS STREETS OF THAT CITY, for the distribution of water.

The pipes vary in size from 4 to 20 inches in diameter, and, as a rule, their upper surface is to be laid at least 5 feet under the level of the streets.

The total length of pipeage amounts to about 21,000 klafters, or about 42,000 yards English.

The Commission of the City Waterworks supply the pipes, the cocks, and similar integral parts of the work; on the other hand, the contractor the labour, and all that is requisite to complete the whole network of pipeage—namely, to excavate the trenches, to lay the pipes, to run them with lead, and to make them entirely watertight, and to deliver the whole work over to the commission in every respect complete and ready for use.

The plan, showing the proposed system of pipeage, as well as the detail designs for the principal parts—such as the pipes, cocks, fire-pipes, hydrants, &c.—together with the conditions under which the contract will be concluded, are laid out for inspection at Pest, at the office of the City Waterworks, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M. daily.

Experienced contractors in this branch of engineering are invited to inspect the above-mentioned plans, drawings, conditions, and price-list, and also to examine the localities of the city. They are then requested to fill in the schedule of prices, and to seal and to send in their tender with the same, on or before the 31st of July next, endorsed "Tender for Pipe-Laying," addressed to the Hon. MORITZ VON SEENTKIRALY, Ober-Bürgermeister, President of the City Waterworks Commission.

W. LINDLEY

Pest, 29th May, 1868.

MINERAL PROPERTY

IN THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.

£10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, of COMMERCIAL STANDING, having this AMOUNT OF CAPITAL at COMMAND, may arrange a SAFE and PERMANENT INVESTMENT, to pay a very large percentage.

The investment presents peculiar advantages for securing a large and increasing income, and the same is required for operations upon the property.

The fullest information will be afforded to any bona fide capitalist or solicitor upon application to JAMES KEMPTHORNE, Esq., solicitor, Neath, Glamorgan-shire.

WANTED, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, upon SECURITY

of an EXCELLENT COLONIAL COLLIERY.

Apply, with real name and address, to J. H. HOWARD, Esq., solicitor, 17, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

TO MINERAL AND ESTATE PROPRIETORS.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a SITUATION as MINE or QUARRY MANAGER. He has had great experience in managing mineral properties, and in exploring estates. He can level, survey, &c., and is acquainted with engineering. Satisfactory testimonials.

Address, "A. Z." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

No objection to go abroad.

WANTED, a SITUATION as LAND and MINERAL SURVEYOR.

Testimonials, &c., on application to "H. J." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO PRACTICAL LEAD SMELTERS.—WANTED, a Man

who thoroughly understands the WORKING of SMELTING FURNACE and REFINING. Good wages will be given.

Apply to WESTON and COLLINGBORN, 18, Peter-street, Bristol.

SHARES in a FIRST-CLASS UNDERTAKING for EXCHANGE

for MARKETABLE MINING or other SHARES. Replies to contain full particulars of securities offered.

Address, "Investor," Wolpert's Advertising Office, 3, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

THE CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

185, Gresham House, London, June 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1868, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the general meeting of the company, held on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1868, viz.,

Resolved,—That the following be Articles of Association of the company—

126.—That the directors may, with the sanction of a resolution of the company in general meeting, borrow any money for the purposes of the company on the terms of giving to the lenders the right to convert the whole or any part of the amount advanced into ordinary shares of the company; and when any money shall have been so borrowed, the directors shall have power to create and issue the amount of new shares necessary for carrying such conversion into effect.

127.—Such new shares shall form part of the original capital, and shall confer the same rights of voting and participation in dividends as the other ordinary shares of the company.

By order,
J. JAMESON TRURAN, Secretary.

THE GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of this company have this day passed a resolution calling upon the several proprietors of shares in this company to PAY a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS upon each and every share held by them respectively; and such proprietors are accordingly hereby required to pay such call on or before Friday, 7th August next, into the Hibernian Bank, College Green, Dublin; and, further, that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on any part of said call which shall remain unpaid after that day.

By Order, H. C. FOWLER, Secretary.

29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, 29th June, 1868.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.

It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.

This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

PROP WOOD.—ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

PEELED LARCH POLES, of about 20 years' growth, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. The above number is believed to be within the mark, but is not guaranteed. The poles lie in Anwoth Plantation, near Gatehouse, Kirkcubrightshire, where there is a harbour.

For particulars, apply to Mr. CHAMBERS, Gallymains, Gatehouse.

Offers, in writing only, to be sent to me not later than July 20. Terms, nett cash. There is no obligation to accept the highest or any offer.

Gatehouse, July 2, 1868. H. J. MOULE, Factor on Call.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SECONDHAND 8-horse power

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, of recent construction, by eminent makers.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from 5 to 25-horse power, of the highest order, on advantageous terms. Prize Medals awarded—Hamburg, 1863; Paris, 1867.

Apply to BARROWS and STEWART (late Barrows and Carmichael), Engineers, Banbury.

IRON ORE ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY,

a VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY, in the county of CUMBERLAND. Apply to Mr. WAUGH, Solicitor, Cockermouth.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 20—Bronfloyd United	.... 63	.....	£12 3 6	.... Stock and Co.
25—Wheal Mary Ann	.... 70	.....	23 15 0	.... Trefry's Estate.
— ditto	..... 48	.....	15 15 0	.... ditto
July 1—Isle of Man Mining Co.	100	.....	22 11 6	.... { Sheldon, Bush, and P. S. Company.
2—Dyllife	.... 30	.....	11 16 6	.... Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchaser.
June 25—Pedu-an-drea ..	7	6 0 18	£407 4 9		
26—South Trevenna. 1	13	1 17	50 15 0	84 75	c—Daubuz & Co.
30—West Godolphin. 2	19	3 24	27 5 0	171 13	0—Chyndour.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 10, and sold at Swansea, June 30.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cuba	94	18 1/2	£12 14 0	Moonta	89	17 1/2	£12 0 0
ditto	93	18 1/2	12 14 0	ditto	87	17 1/2	12 0 0
ditto	7	6 1/2	44 13 0	ditto	86	17 1/2	12 2 6
ditto	92	18 1/2	12 15 0	ditto	85	17 1/2	12 0 6
ditto	91	18 1/2	12 12 6	ditto	97	17 1/2	12 9 6
ditto	7	6 1/2	44 7 0	Wallaroo	101	7 1/2	4 14 0
ditto	90	18 1/2	12 14 6	ditto	100	7 1/2	4 15 8
ditto	68	24 1/2	17 11 6	ditto	69	7 1/2	4 14 6
ditto	67	24 1/2	17 9 0	Ballycunnisk	5	4 1/2	2 18 0
ditto	1	2 1/2	39 7 6	ditto	26	8 1/2	5 17 0
ditto	35	14 1/2	10 5 0	Otea	70	7 1/2	5 1 0
Berehaven	89	10	6 18 0	Azambugeira	8	27	19 1 0
ditto	64	10	6 17 0	ditto	5	24 1/2	17 11 0
ditto	86	10	6 17 6	ditto	9	21 1/2	15 7 0
ditto	79	10	7 1 0	ditto	5	9 1/2	6 13 6
ditto	106	10 1/2	6 16 0	ditto	4	1 1/2	2 1 0
ditto	119	10 1/2	6 16 0	ditto	1	2 1/2	15 0 0
Union Mine (Tilt Cove)	57	12 1/2	8 15 0	Fortuna	29	18 1/2	13 6 0
ditto	56	12 1/2	8 2 6	Copper Ore	16	13 1/2	9 11 0
ditto	55	12 1/2	8 2 6	ditto	19	23 1/2	16 5 0
ditto	42	12 1/2	8 5 6	Copper Precl.	8	30 1/2	20 4 6
ditto	53	12 1/2	8 2 6	ditto	7	14 1/2	9 2 0
ditto	52	12 1/2	8 2 6	Copper Ore	9	4 1/2	3 12 6
ditto	51	12 1/2	8 2 6	ditto	8	3 1/2	10 8 0
ditto	50	12 1/2	8 1 6	Copper Reg.	16	3 1/2	10 8 0
ditto	49	11 1/2	8 2 6	Slags	9	3 1/2	1 1 0
ditto	42	12 1/2	7 17 6	Australian	3	5 1/2	3 17 6
Knockmahon	132	9 1/2	6 10 6	Spanish Ore	3	12	8 2 0
ditto	139	9	6 5 6	ditto	1	10 1/2	6 16 0
ditto	92	10 1/2	7 11 0	New Cornwall	53	10 1/2	7 3 0
ditto	81	10 1/2	7 11 0	ditto	52	10 1/2	7 3 6
ditto	82	8 1/2	5 13 6	Copper Ore	21	11 1/2	7 18 0
ditto	81	8 1/2	5 13 6				

pit shafts are 13 ft. diameter. There are two bands in each pit, and a doubled-decked cage to each band, with a double landing for the

two decks, both at the pit bottom and on the bank, so as to save loss of time in hitching up. Into the upcast shaft the inverted tubing has been introduced. A larger and more complete winding plant than the one we have described there will not exist in the Midland Counties; and when the South Staffordshire Mine Agents, having had the benefit of the guidance of Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, the manager, and Mr. WILLIAM WESTON, the viewer, have returned from inspecting it they will not, we are sure, have regretted that they went to Nottingham; and we are satisfied they will have picked up a wrinkle or two which will be more than worth the cost of the journey.

We perceive that the association is contemplating a stability of existence, which in its present almost nomadic character it can hardly be supposed to possess. At the meeting at Rowley Regis, on Monday next, the reading of a paper will be dispensed with; but the hon. secretary, Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, will present a report upon a proposed site for the erection of a building for the use of the association.

The Geologists of South Staffordshire have at Dudley an admirable museum (as shown in the *Mining Journal* last Saturday week), in which the strata of the district are completely illustrated. The Museum forms a portion of the handsome building in that town, known as the Mechanics' Institute, a building which has been put up chiefly by the Earl of DUDLEY, at a cost, it may be added, of 6000*l*. The committee of the Mine Agents' Association propose to erect a new wing to this building. Here the association can not only hold its meetings, but also have a museum which shall possess a somewhat more practical feature than is characteristic of that of the Geologists. The Mine Agents' Museum it is intended shall be built up against the other, and separated merely by a doorway. At one end there will then, in a word, be the theory, whilst at the other will be the practice, both brought out as distinctly as the result of the study and the labour of each can make it. In the Mining Museum there will be plans and sections of borings, with models of new and patent mining appliances, such as ropes, chains, cages, signals, disengaging apparatus—in short, pretty much everything that can be regarded as elucidatory of the practice of correct mining. An admirable feature of the Museum will be a large-scale Ordnance Map, which will be mounted, and kept constantly spread upon a table. Upon this map there will be marked the experience of the whole of the mine agents of the district, in respect of explorations, faults, and the like. The plan will lie in the Museum for the inspection of the whole of the trade, and it will form a permanent record of the past experience of the mining staff of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. This record will increase in value as time rolls on, and will form a kind of textbook to the young men upon whom the working of the South Staffordshire basin will in after years depend. The cordiality of sentiment existing between the Agents and the Geologists has just been pleasingly shown, by a gift which Mr. JOHNSON has himself made to the museum of the former. It comprises a correctly arranged collection of specimens of the rocks and strata passed in sinking through the upper coal measures at the surface down into the upper limestone beds, at Wassel Grove, near to Hagley. These sinkings were watched by the hon. secretary of the Mine Agents' Association, and by him they were obtained from the proprietors. The only condition which he attaches to the gift is that it shall have a befitting case and position assigned to it in the Museum, where it can be seen at all times. The value of the Ordnance Map so marked as we have described is great, but that of specimens of the actual strata pierced, arranged in their natural order, is much greater. The gift will prove of the utmost assistance to all who may wish hereafter to explore the confines of the coal field in that particular direction, and should save much money that might be otherwise wasted. South Staffordshire, present and future, will be indebted greatly to the gentlemen who have the management of the Mine Agents' Association of that district; and we shall be glad when it transpires that there is no longer any want of union between their secretary and the Government Inspector of the district.

A NEW COAL FIELD.

As it appears likely that the extensive coal field in the neighbourhood of Mexborough, at Bamfborough, is about to be opened out, the following section of the mineral strata at Denaby will show the valuable nature of the seams:—

	THICKNESS.	DEPTH.
	Yds. ft. in.	Yds. ft. in.
Coal, smid	0 0 4	5 1 4
Coal, Denaby	1 0 0	10 1 9
Coal and shale	1 4 0	55 1 1
Coal	0 1 0	72 1 7
Coal	0 1 3½	81 2 11½
Coal	0 1 0	177 0 11
Coal and drub	0 2 6	194 0 6
Coal	0 1 7	232 1 8
Coal	0 0 6	256 0 0
Coal, Walkwood	1 0 6	265 0 8
Coal, Winter Bed	1 1 4	288 2 6
Coal, Beamshaw	1 0 7	370 1 2
Coal, Barnsley	0 0 4	340 0 6
Coal, Abby	0 0 7	343 0 3
Coal	0 1 10	349 1 0
Coal, Kent Thin	0 1 6	362 1 9
Coal, with drub	0 2 3	382 2 5
Coal, Kent Thick	0 1 0	391 0 11
Coal	0 1 0	403 2 6
Coal	0 1 6	423 2 10
Coal, Barnsley	3 1 2	447 1 6
Coal, Swallowwood	0 3 2	513 1 6
Coal, Lidgett	0 3 3	580 1 6
Coal, Ivan	0 1 8	619 1 6
Tankersley Ironstone	0 2 0	634 1 6
Coal, Flockton	1 0 9	641 1 6
Coal, Parkgate	1 2 6	689 1 6
Coal, Thornecliffe	0 1 8	715 1 6
Coal, Silkstone	1 0 0	761 1 6
Coal, Silkstone Main	1 2 0	799 1 6
Coal, Whitn Moor	0 2 10	858 1 6

It will thus be seen that at Denaby the seam of what is known as the Barnsley Thick Coal is the thickest that has yet been found throughout the entire coal field which runs from Nottingham near to Leeds. Underneath the Whitn Moor are what are termed the Halifax seams, which have not yet been opened out, owing to their great depth. Several large tracts of land are now in the market, and surveys of some of them have recently been made by Mr. HARRISON, of Barnsley, and others.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

It will be seen by the accounts which we publish elsewhere that the returns from this important mine are steadily improving, and we are informed that there is every prospect, as soon as the workings at the shallow levels, where ore had been left in former years, have been fully resumed, that the cost will be more than covered by the produce of gold from the ore raised from the several points now being opened out at these shallow levels. This will be a most important result, inasmuch as it will relieve the company from all apprehension as regards finances whilst the works are in progress for the recovery of the rich ore known to exist in such large quantities at the bottom of the mine, but to which access cannot now be had through the former excavation, on account of the injuries caused by the late fire. It is, however, in regard to this body of rich ore, known to exist in such unlimited quantities, and to the apparent certainty of being able to reach and to work it at great profit in future, that we desire to call attention. It is known that there is, at the depth of not more than 176 fms. from the surface, a body of rich mineral, of the value of from 3*l*. to 4*l*. per ton, having a stoping area of some 600 square fathoms. This has been wrought for some years past at an extraordinary profit (the last year, ending May 31, 1867, gave 109,407*l*.), notwithstanding that the enormous excavation above had to be kept open and secure at an annually increasing cost for timbering and for hauling and pumping machinery, both the latter working, in many respects, at great disadvantage as regards friction and increasing length, being carried down at an angle of 45°. By the mode proposed in the directors' report, and adopted at the late meeting, all these disadvantages will be got rid of, and when once the ore is reached the result can be no longer doubtful. It is estimated by the company's officers on the spot that these shafts can be sunk for 27,000*l*. To this the directors prudently add 10,000*l*. for surface works and contingencies—an expenditure not equal to the six-monthly dividends hitherto paid—and which, it is confidently believed, will be fully equalled as soon as the works are again in full operation. As the quality and quantity of the ore at the bottom of the mine is

known, there is no speculation as regards reaching it. All that has to be undertaken is under known conditions and circumstances, and when the work is accomplished the mines will be capable of being worked at considerably reduced cost, and with much less risk of accident than formerly.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent applications for patents are the following:—FRED. BERNARD DOERING, of Westminster, and ROBERT HARKNESS TWIGG, of East India Avenue, machinery for boring or working in rock, stone, or earth. THOMAS HEPPER, of Pelaw Main Collieries, Durham, miners' safety-lamps. W. UMPHERSTON, of Loanhead, Edinburgh, steam-engines for obtaining an almost uniform speed, by means of connections between the governor and an auxiliary cut-off valve. J. SHELMEIDINE, W. WALKER, and E. HOLT, all of Miles Platting, Manchester, valve gear for steam and other motive engines. W. BAYLISS, of Monmouth-green, Wolverhampton, manufacture of wrought-iron hurdles, gates, and fencing. R. AUSTIN and W. K. AUSTIN, of Glasgow, rotary engines and pumps. C. WHITEHOUSE, of Bridgetown, Stafford, mill bicks and picks for dressing millstones, and stones for other purposes. P. BROWN, of Houghton, and B. BROWN, of Huntingdon, a staff, or instrument, to ascertain the irregularities in the surfaces of millstones, with a view to their correction. JONATHAN MITCHELL, of Bradford, furnaces. JOSEPH BRIGGS, of Barrow, Lancashire, constructing ingot moulds. EDWARD BROWN WILSON, of Stockton-on-Tees, furnaces. The Rev. HENRY HIGHTON, M.A., of Sussex-square, Brighton, manufacture of artificial stone or slate, and colouring the same. JOHN HINE, of Cockermouth, apparatus for cutting or dressing millstones. PAUL RAPSEY HODGE, of Adam-street, Adelphi, application of the use of hydrocarbonaceous fluids in combination with highly attenuated or superheated steam, for the purposes of smelting, melting, reheating, and working of metals, glass, porcelain, or calcareous materials. J. BOWKER, machinist, and J. IVERS, stoker, both of Leigh, Lancashire, a slip, or apparatus, for raising, placing, or replacing on the line of rails or metals engines, tenders, carriages, trucks, or other conveyances used thereon. ROBERT SMITH, of Compton-road, Islington, means employed for preventing the fouling of iron and other ships' bottoms. W. R. LAKE, of Chancery-lane, apparatus for generating and burning the vapour of naphtha (communicated by Joseph Weatherby Bartlett, of the City and State of New York, United States of America).

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.—According to the invention of Messrs. LOWTHER and BENNETT, of Manchester, the rods and wire-gauze are immovably fixed to the oil vessel, so that the protecting gauze cannot be removed unless willfully broken. They pass the wick through a perforated tube in the body of the oil vessel from the bottom, and close the vessel with an ordinary lock, nut, or screw. The wick is ignited before it is passed through the oil vessel, and a supply of wick is then placed in the vessel through the bottom aperture, which is then closed by a lock, nut, or screw. After the aperture is closed the oil is supplied. The wick cannot be taken out without emptying the oil vessel and extinguishing the light.

IMPROVED GAS-ENGINE.—The principle upon which the gas-engine invented by Messrs. MAZIERES and TROTTER is based consists in the condensing or cooling the burnt gases after their action on the driving piston. The object of this condensation is to produce the vacuum behind the piston by the contraction of the burnt gases. This condensation takes place in a condenser, either by means of an injection of cold water, by surfaces cooled by a current of water, or by any other agent capable of producing cold. This engine may be of single or double action, with two or more cylinders, according to the work to be done. It is single acting when the introduction of the gaseous mixture takes place only on one side of the piston; in this case the atmospheric pressure re-acts on the other side of the piston. The engine is double-acting when the introduction of the gaseous mixture takes place alternately on each side of the piston. The distributing vessels are placed vertically, at the extremity of each cylinder; they are set in movement by levers in connection with the horizontal shaft of the engine; they comprise a mixed gas chamber, an air reception chamber, a firing chamber, and an escape chamber, all provided with two orifices, each one communicating at the proper time with the cylinder of the engine. A pipe communicating with the escape-chamber conducts the gases issuing from the cylinder to the condenser, where the contraction of these gases takes place. The condenser is provided with an air-pump exhausting the gases contained in the condenser, and by means of a valve forcing them into the atmosphere. To describe the invention generally, it consists in a condensing double or single-action gas engine with one or more cylinders, according to the power required. The shape and arrangement of the engine may be varied according to its destined use; slide-valves, discs, clack-valves, or any other arrangement may be used for the distribution; all kinds of condensers and cold-producing agents may be used for the condensation of the burnt gases, and the firing arrangement will vary with the method of distribution employed.

NEW STANDARD FLAME FOR TESTING GAS.—To obviate the inconvenience arising from the practical impossibility of keeping the light-giving power of even the most carefully-made test candles absolutely uniform, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., proposes the use of a lamp, presently to be described, burning a mixture of five volumes alcohol of 0.805 specific gravity, with one volume of pure benzol, boiling at 81°C. He uses a 2-oz. lamp, with a ½-in. neck holding the wick-holder, which is a platinum tube ½ in. in diameter and 1.81 in. long, partly closed at the bottom; and there is a cup round the outside of the tube to keep the wick-holder at uniform height, prevent evaporation, and keep out dust. The wick consists of 52 pieces of hard-drawn platinum wire, each 0.01 in. diameter and 2 in. long, perfectly straight and tightly pushed into the holder until only 0.1 in. projects above the tube. The top of the fluid is kept at a uniform distance of 1½ in. from the top of the wick. This lamp gives a sharp, smokeless flame of 1½ in. high, the point of maximum brilliancy being 0.56 above the top of the wick. There is no doubt this flame is much more uniform than that of the sperm candle sold for photometric purposes. The dimensions of wick, &c., are not intended to fix the standard, which is to be determined hereafter.

CAST-STEEL AND WROUGHT-IRON BOILERS.—Some interesting practical experiments, for ascertaining the relative merits of cast-steel and wrought-iron for boiler-plates, have recently been made at Messrs. F. Harkort and Sons', Harkort Ironworks, at Schönthal, near Wetter, Westphalia, and the results obtained were decidedly in favour of steel. The two boilers employed were used in connection with the puddling and rolling-mills, and were both of the same form and size, being cylindrical, 30 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, with dome 2 ft. high by 2 ft. wide; the thickness of the iron plates was a little over 4-10ths of an inch, and that of the steel plates ½ inch, and the respective weights 8975 lbs. for the iron, and 5842 lbs. for the steel. It was found whilst a pound of coal evaporated 3.20 lbs. of water in the steel boiler, it evaporated only 2.51 lbs. in the iron one. To perform the same amount of work it required in the wrought-iron boiler 28 per cent. more fuel and 30 per cent. more time. The coal used was that from Ruhrort. At the Harkort Works they have now 15 steel boilers in use, and one of them, which is made of soft Bessemer steel, has been found to give quite as good results as the others. There was, likewise, a marked diminution in the amount of incrustation in the steel boilers, owing to the extreme smoothness of the surface; water which gave an incrustation of ½ in. in two years in the wrought-iron boilers, gave in the steel boilers an incrustation scarcely perceptible.

ROWETT'S TELEGRAPH CABLE.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in ocean telegraphy was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel (Mr. KENDALL, M.P., in the chair), to hear Capt. ROWETT describe his invention of the hempen telegraphic cable. Letters of apology were read from several Members of Parliament. Mr. KENDALL stated that, in common with others present, he had no pecuniary interest in the invention, but had known Capt. ROWETT for many years as a Cornishman resident in his neighbourhood, and as a very able mechanic. Mr. KENDALL being called to the House of Commons, the chair was afterwards taken by Mr. HYDE CLARK, E. Capt. ROWETT

described his patent of 1858, and its appropriation by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company, against which proceedings were now pending. On the test of the Atlantic cable Capt. ROWETT relies for the success of his principle. He proposes, however, that instead of the modification adopted by the Atlantic Company of an iron wire enclosed in each hempen strand, the cable sheath should now be constituted wholly of hempen, thereby effecting a reduction in price to the extent of at least one-half. Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS and other gentlemen pointed out the importance of this invention for the extension of ocean telegraphy to India, Australia, China, and other regions.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JULY 1.—The tone which speculative purchases have given to our Pig-Iron market, coupled with the influence of *bona fide* sales, is being experienced in the increased rates now current, and which, we are told, are rather likely to be increased than diminished during the currency of the present month. The market was opened quietly on Monday, at 52s. 8d. cash, but afterwards 52s. 9d., and 52s. 10½d. in one instance was given, closing, sellers, 52s. 10d. prompt, and 53s. 1d. cash in a month. On Tuesday there was a firmness in the market, which obtained to the close, quotations being 52s. 10½d. and 53s. cash, closing, sellers, at the highest—53s. 3d. a month. A large business was done to-day in a strong market at 53s. cash, and 53s. 3d. a month, closing, buyers, 1½d. a ton less. No. 1, g.m.b., 53s. 3d.; No. 3, 51s. 3d. The shipments show that a good business is being done for export, 11,545 tons having been sent seaward during the week, against 12,245 tons in the same week of last year. This brings up the total shipments for the six months of this year to 280,000 tons, against 315,750 tons in the same period of last year, making a difference of 35,750 tons. Now, in the first six months of 1867 there were imported from Middlesborough only 20,000 tons, against 52,000 tons in the same month of this year, which gives 32,000 tons in favour of this year, and which, if added to our own shipments, would all but equalise the first six months of this year with those of last. As there has been considerable change in all the Scotch brands within the past fortnight, we give the present quotations, along with the number of furnaces built, in blast and out of blast, up till yesterday:—

BRAND.	Furnaces	Furnaces	Furnaces	PRICE.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	Blasting.	Out.	Built.			
Gartsherrie	12	0	12	57s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	
Coltness	12	0	12	60 0	51 0	
Summerlee	7	1	8	55 0	52 6	
Dundyvan	1	2	3	53 0	51 0	
Langloan	5	3	8	55 0	50 9	
Govan	0	5	5	53 6	51 0	
Caldar	7	1	8	55 0	51 0	
Carmichael	5	1	6	53 6	51 6	
Onos	2	2	4	53 0	51 0	
Wishaw	3	0	3	None.		
Monkland	9	0	9	52 9	50 9	
Chapelhall	9	0	9	54 0	50 9	
Clyde	4	2	6	52 9	50 9	
Clyde (Quarter)	2	1	3	52 9	50 9	
Castlhill	1	2	3	—	—	
Edinburgh	6	2	8	52 6	50 6	
Blair	3	0	3	52 6	50 6	
Lugar	3	0	3	52 6	50 6	
Muirkirk	2	1	3	52 6	50 6	
Portland	3	3	6	52 6	50 6	
Dalmellington	6	1	7	51 6	49 6	
Glengarnock	8	6	14	55 0	52 0	
Shotts	4	0	4	53 0	51 0	
Kinnell	2	2	4	52 6	50 6	
Almond	2	1	3	51 6	50 6	
Carron	3	1	4	47 6		
Lochelly	0	4	4	52 0	51 0	
Gladsmaur	1	0	1	53 6	52 0	
Lumphhams	1	1	2	51 6	50 6	
Bridgeness	0	2	2	None.		
Totals	115	49	164			

Coltness brand is reported oversold, hence its much increased price; it is also a favourite on the Continent, and in extra demand. Finished Iron is without variation in price, but some of the smaller makers about Coatbridge are getting bare of orders, although they entertain fair anticipations for the autumn trade. Blochairs are, however, as busy as they can possibly be, and they are progressing with their additional rolling machinery. The Glasgow Iron Company have temporarily suspended work, owing to an accidental break down in their machinery. We understand they will take time to repair efficiently before resuming, as they will be able to supply their more pressing orders from auxiliary works at St. Rolox and Motherwell. During these months the Clyde shipbuilders are consuming large quantities of plates and angle-iron, and there is a pretty constant demand from that quarter at former quotations. Prices as last quoted. The hands at one of the works are out on strike, the cause being a reduction in wages, which is expected to become general in two weeks.

The Coal shipments for the week show an increase over the corresponding week of last year, but the increase is delusive, being isolated, and the price is lower than it has been for 10 years: 26,950 tons is the return of the shipments from the whole of the Scotch ports, as contrasted with 23,705 tons in the same week of last year, but the price is 4s. a ton on the average under that of last year. The autumn trade is being looked forward to as likely to change the aspect of affairs; but the revival of trade alone, and not any spasmodic strike-effort, is regarded with hope. We understand that very unworthy efforts are being made among the young colliers of this district to get them forward to the great meeting, to be held at Uddingston to-morrow, for the purpose of carrying the motion to plunge the district into a strike. As a married collier very justly remarks, through the columns of a local contemporary, a "general strike" in present circumstances means "general starvation," and he dissuades against such a course. It is all a problem how the die may be cast at the meeting; but if a general strike were carried, we have been misinformed if it will not end in a general break-up of the Union. In the meantime, Mr. Alexander McDonald is all bustle and excitement, marching from place to place, as if he were an angel of mercy, on "some noble mission bent"—at Slamannan on Monday, on Tuesday at Arncliffe (Bathgate), on Wednesday at Denny, on Thursday at Glasgow, &c. It is added that "it is really hoped the men will make a holiday" of the day, and give audience to the speakers. The enthusiasm is not marked amongst the married miners, and they would rather the "base dull drum would sleep" than be wakened by its notes to the reality and horrors of a general strike. Their employment just now is only partial—their non-employment would not be endurable; and if a strike does take place, the stocks of coal at all the depots are so large that their enforced idleness, while it will materially injure themselves, cannot in the slightest aid them in accomplishing the end they have in view.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JULY 2.—There is nothing new in the state of the Iron and Coal Trades of North and South Yorkshire, both of which are very quiet. Founders are in about the same state as previously noticed, whilst makers of rails, sheets, plates, and bars are no better off. Still nearly all the furnaces are kept in blast, although the stocks of pig-iron in hand must be very large. The extensive works on the Erewash Valley line, where the Butterley Company have the largest number of puddling-furnaces, and fully half the rolling-mills in the county, business in most departments continues very quiet, and has been so for some time. The Coal Trade shows few symptoms of improvement, and there is no increase in the tonnage being forwarded to London, the falling off in the quantity hitherto sent from Clay Cross continuing. One or two of the collieries in the neighbourhood of Eckington are doing a fair business to the South, but, as a rule, short time continues. At Church Gresley, Swadlincote, and the district, a moderate tonnage continues to be forwarded to the West of England as far as Gloucester. The intimation given by the Midland Railway Company that their agreement with the London and North-Western had expired, and that their own coal trains would shortly commence running over the Bedford and London line, will have a very serious effect on the London and North-Western, and also on the Great Northern. From one district alone—the Clay Cross—the London and North-Western carried in 1867 no less than 187,512 tons, and the Great Northern 72,573 tons, whilst the Midland itself has carried direct little more than 100 tons. All this will now be altered, and the Midland will have within its power the carrying of an almost unlimited quantity of coal to the metropolis, and there is very little doubt not only to its own advantage, but of that of the coalowners also.

The opening of a new colliery at Staveley, belonging to the company, was duly celebrated on Monday, when a large party sat down to an elegant entertainment, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Markham. The proceedings were of the most harmonious character, and show the good feeling which exists between the managing director and the workmen, and how well those are cared for who are free from the thralldom peculiar to Unionism in its present state.

A much better feeling pervades the heavy branches of the Sheffield trades, and at several of the principal ironworks there is a decided

improvement in the business being done. In Bessemer rails and other material there is a fair business being done, both for the home trade and for exportation. In the neighbourhood of Rotherham there is more doing, and the principal works are kept moderately well going. At Milton and Elsecar all departments appear to be in a very healthy state, the mills being kept fully going, there being a good demand for rails, sheets, bars, and plates; indeed, the localities named will contrast favourably with any others in the kingdom just now.

The South Yorkshire Coal Trade exhibits no signs of improvement, there being no increase in the tonnage being sent to the metropolis, which, so far, has not been up to the average of last year. It is not unlikely, however, but what the fact of the Midland Railway Company carrying from their district direct to London may induce the Great Northern people to comply with the demand of the colliery proprietors, made some months since, to reduce the present carriage rate to the South, with a view to enabling them to compete with the Derbyshire and other districts. The new route to London, by way of Bedford, will cause a serious falling off in the carriage of coal by the two principal lines named; and the loss, to some extent at least, can only be made up by showing a greater liberality towards, and cultivating the interests of, the Yorkshire colliery owners. There is but a moderate business being done in steam coal to Hull and Grimsby for the season, and the same is the case with regard to Lancashire, although the prices of engine fuel and slack to the cotton manufacturing districts have reached a very low point. At Kilmhurst, and at one or two other collieries, a moderate business is being done; but throughout the district short time is the rule, at some places the men not working more than two days per week. Sinking operations, notwithstanding the depression so general throughout the country in the coal trade, are being pushed forward in various parts of the district, and during the course of next year, in all probability, several new collieries will be opened out, and it is to be hoped, under more favourable circumstances than those which just now characterise the state of affairs at most of our collieries.

TRIAL OF KING'S PATENT SAFETY-CAGE AT BUTTERLEY PARK.—We have had occasion several times of late to refer to a patent which has been taken out by Mr. King, of Pinxton, formerly of Heanor, the object of which is to prevent accidents at collieries from the breaking of ropes, or by over-winding; and considering that so many lives are jeopardised, and so many fatal accidents occur, anything to prevent such a sacrifice is a boon of no mean order. It appears the Butterley Company, ever ready to adopt precautions to secure the safety of their workmen, have had two of these cages fixed at the Brand's pit—the pit having two shafts—one of them has been in operation a fortnight, and the other is just affixed, and on Wednesday afternoon a public trial took place, when upwards of a thousand people, principally the colliers, their wives and friends, were present to witness the trial, and we were glad to see them taking such a deep interest in the matter, and especially glad to see gentlemen connected with collieries from various parts of the kingdom, some from the neighbourhood of Wednesbury. Mr. King was early on the ground, and explained to us the principle of his patent, and expressed the greatest amount of confidence in its success. The trial commenced shortly after five o'clock, when the engine-man was instructed to draw the chair over the wheel; but the moment the apparatus reached the top it disconnected itself from the rope, and allowed the rope to pass over by itself, the chair remaining fixed where it was, not having sunk an inch. It was next tried with a load of coal, all eyes being directed towards it, and as it neared the top, at a very quick pace, again it disconnected itself, and the loaded chair remained fixed just as the empty chair did, when a thorough good hearty cheer was given by the spectators. Mr. King having expressed a wish that a bucket of water should be placed in the chair, in order to ascertain how far the shock would affect it, the trial in this particular was very satisfactory. The one that had been in use at the other shaft was next tried in the same way, except with the water, with the same amount of success. The trial, on the whole, gave the greatest satisfaction in every possible way. The machinery is very simple, and very successful, and is put right again in a few minutes; and, judging from appearances, we should say cannot fail to act, so long as it is kept in working order, which, by the way, appears a very easy matter. At the close of the trial several gentlemen expressed a wish that something should be said to encourage Mr. King, and express their confidence in his valuable patent. Mr. John Smith, the Butterley Company's agent, said—“The mind of man is ever active, and I for one am glad to see, and that improvements are continually being made. I am glad that the mind has been turned towards our colliers, and towards the preventing of accidents, and to the saving of lives. You all know I am a collier, and have passed through all grades of the profession, and therefore I take a deep interest in all that concerns the workmen, and would ever do what I can to save a finger, but much more a life. When I heard of Mr. King's patent I was anxious it should be tried, and you know the Butterley Company are always ready to provide for the safety of their workmen; and we have got the two chairs you have seen to-day fixed, and the trial of them has proved every way satisfactory; and I hope the time is not far distant when similar chairs will be fixed at every colliery in the kingdom. I have the greatest confidence in it. Mr. King deserves our thanks, and the thanks of all the leading men of the day. I, therefore, beg to propose our hearty thanks to him for his patent, and to wish him every success.”—Mr. Gething, from Wednesbury, in seconding the proposition, said he had come all the way from Staffordshire to see the apparatus, and to witness this trial; he had been connected with collieries all his life and took a deep interest in all that ensured the safety of the men, and he was quite sure this apparatus must succeed. He should try to get it adopted in his locality; and he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Mr. King had deserved well of his countrymen.—The proposition was carried, followed by three hearty cheers for Mr. King. In a few suitable words Mr. King expressed his obligations for the manner in which the matter had been taken up, and the company separated.—*Ripley Advertiser.*

A COAL PIT ON FIRE NEAR BOLTON.—One of Messrs. A. Knowles and Son's coal pits at Little Lever, near Bolton, is now on fire. At an early hour on Tuesday a large volume of smoke was observed to be ascending the up-cast shaft. Fortunately, none of the workmen, and only a few ponies, were down at the time. Steps were immediately taken to extinguish them, and the frantic animals were successfully got out; meanwhile the pit was found to be thoroughly on fire, the heat became more intense, and the smoke came up in larger quantities. It was decided to cover in both the up and downcast shafts, and with that object a number of men were set to work. They finished it at a late hour on Wednesday evening, all air it is expected being now excluded from the mine. The pit will have to remain covered for some weeks.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT THE OAKS COLLIERY.—The workmen have had a marvellous escape from another dreadful explosion. It is the duty of William Gomersom to grease the fan by which the workings are ventilated. He had been cautioned on all occasions when performing this duty to use a Stephenson safety-lamp. At about six o'clock he was caught by another workman, named Smith Bates, actually oiling the fan with a naked lamp; and how the pit escaped another fearful explosion is a marvel, as the foul gas escapes from the workings at the same point. It is needless to say the man was discharged at once. It appears the wind was in a favourable direction, or there would have been another great sacrifice of human life. The man will be taken before the magistrates for the offence.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 2.—The tone of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire continues tolerably good, and there is a fair demand for both finished and pig-iron. Prices are steady, and there is an upward tendency in the quotations for sheets and hoops. Election topics form a very prominent subject of discussion, especially in the new borough of Wednesbury. Mr. Robinson, the local Liberal candidate, has engaged to go to the poll, and he has received promises of support from many of his influential neighbours in the iron trade.

There has been considerable agitation in the Dudley Coal Trade during the past week, and prices are declining. The agents of the Earl of Dudley have just issued a circular, stating that they have adopted a new scale of prices for the western side of Dudley. The price of the best thick coal remains unaltered, but “lumps” and “black” coal have each been reduced 1s. per ton, while screenings and black screenings have fallen 6d. In consequence of the great demand for slack, the price has not been lowered. It is probable other coalmasters of the district will follow this example. It is stated that a drop of 6d. per ton would reduce Lord Dudley's income to the extent of 40,000*l.* a year.

The inquest on the bodies of the six colliers who were killed at the Cannock Chase Colliery by the breakage of a rope on May 15 was concluded this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of “Accidental Death,” coupled with a censure of Francis Blewett, the engine tender; Hargreaves Walters and Thomas McGhee, the former for having put the token on the rope, and the latter for not seeing that it was removed. They also unanimously agreed to a resolution deprecating of the coroner and jury being deprived of the privilege of viewing the rope in the state in which it was found immediately after the accident, and praying that in all future cases their rights in this respect might not be interfered with. The resolution was signed by the foreman on behalf of the jury, and the coroner undertook to forward it to the Home Secretary.

A singular accident occurred at Earl Granville's Deep Pit, Hanley. From some cause or other—probably through the guide-rods having got a little out of order—the descending and ascending cages came into violent collision. The ascending cage was crushed, and the chains connecting it with the winding-rope were broken, but so tightly were the two cages interlocked that the damaged one did not fall. There were in the pit at the time something like 500 men and boys, a portion of whom would have been in the ascending cage, whilst others would have been descending, had the accident happened a few minutes later. No time was lost in making preparations for clearing the shaft, but this was a work of such difficulty that the imprisoned colliers were not released until six o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were drawn up in small detachments in an iron water tub. On account of the great depth of the shaft—about 540 yards

—and the absence of guide-rods, the greatest care was necessary in drawing the men out of the shaft, and each journey occupied about 10 minutes. The precautions taken resulted in the pit being brought into working order without a casualty of any kind. An abundant supply of bread and cheese was lowered into the pit as soon as possible after the accident happened.

The opponents of the smoke nuisance are making progress. At the monthly meeting of the Stoke-upon-Trent Improvement Commissioners, held yesterday, the Inspector of Nuisances reported—“There has been a very great improvement during the past month in the nuisance caused by smoke from boiler and other chimneys. The manufacturers appear most anxious to meet the wishes of the Commissioners. It appears that the reply of the Hanley Town Council to the memorial addressed to the Home Secretary, charging them with negligence in this matter, contained several gross inaccuracies, which the memorialists will not fail to point out to Mr. Hardy. In the borough the subject is debated with all the warmth of party politics.”

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRON MASTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of this association was held on Thursday afternoon, at Stoke-upon-Trent (Mr. F. Wragge in the chair). The attendance was not so large as usual, and the business transacted was not of any public interest. The demand for iron, both finished and pig, was reported to continue upon the improved scale experienced for some weeks past, but without, so far, any rally in prices. Sales of ironstone for the new quarter have made but little progress at present, purchases being deferred until the meeting at Birmingham next week.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 2.—The determination of the Ironmasters at the Preliminary Meeting to adhere to the list prices fixed at the previous meeting was anticipated in last week's report. After the decision was arrived at a comparison of notes respecting the state of trade took place, and, although the reports were not of such a character as could be desired, it was generally admitted that the demand for iron was slightly better than it was three months ago. Orders have been far from numerous during the past quarter, but this district has secured the majority of those from the United States, and a fair share of the limited number in the market on home account. Quotations are a little better supported than they have been for some time past, and it is believed that during the quarter just commenced there will be less underselling than usual. It cannot be said that orders are being given out with such freedom as could be desired, and the trade generally continues to suffer from a want of vitality, but the depression which has so long prevailed is passing slowly away. It is generally believed by those competent of forming an opinion that this inaction cannot be of very long duration, and the reports received from both home and foreign houses are by no means unfavourable as to future requirements. At present, however, there appears to be nothing but patiently to wait the better time coming, and to hope that its arrival will not be delayed for any lengthened period. The home trade has not materially altered since last report, but if anything the railway companies are giving out orders for renewals with somewhat more freedom. Continental advances are generally increasing, and the peaceful aspect of affairs indicates that commercial transactions will shortly be largely developed. The late rise in Turkish Securities has stimulated the promoters of Turkish railway projects, and at the accustomed congress of railway engineers and railway projectors there was a revival of the old and new schemes; but, of course, the operations mostly depend on greater activity in the Money Market of this country, as the Paris market is closed; and considerable sums in aid of extending the railway system would, no doubt, be obtained in Turkey itself. It is pretty evident that the railway system will be gradually extended in the Ottoman empire, and that the makers in South Wales will come in for a fair share of the orders. Large quantities of rails continue to be sent to the United States, and, in addition to the vessels now being laden at the local ports, several freights are in the market for that country. There are some Russian contracts now in course of execution, but not for any heavy quantities. Some railway material is about being shipped for the Muscovite empire, and will be followed by clearances of rails for Riga and Cronstadt. Vessels are also wanted at the local ports to convey iron to Constantinople, Naples, Stettin, Aalborg, Dantzic, Gothenburg, New Orleans, Hambro', Messina, Woolfville, and Taganrog. Pig-iron of the best brands is in fair request. The demand for Tin-Plates has slightly fallen off, but the new quarter just commenced will, no doubt, shortly experience an increase in the number of orders from American and Canadian houses.

Steam coal proprietors have not so many orders on their books as they had a short time since, there being a falling off in the demand from the mail-packet stations, owing to the stocks accumulated there during the Abyssinian war. There is an average quantity being sent to the French markets and continental ports; but the available tonnage at the local ports is not sufficient to meet the requirements of shippers and merchants; consequently, the exports for the past month will not show that favourable increase as they did for May. The house coal trade is dull, and the purchases of West of England and Irish houses are below the average.

In consequence of the acts of violence and intimidation of the colliers at Abercane during the time of the late strike, the ventilation of the Abercane Colliery ceased, and some thousands of feet of gas accumulated in the workings. At the termination of the strike it was considered desirable for the safety of the workmen that the Government Inspector of the district should examine the pit before lighting the flue, and on Friday last Mr. Lionel Brough proceeded to the colliery and made a careful and minute inspection throughout the underground workings. He afterwards, with Messrs. Phineas James and Llewellyn Llewellyn, got everything ready, and requested all hands to go up the pit, in order that if anything occurred the workmen at any rate would be out of danger. The furnace was then lit, and the three gentlemen remained below for a couple of hours or so, until everything was in complete and satisfactory action. They then ascended the shaft, but shortly after went down again to make themselves sure that all was going on well, and they did not leave the pit until everything was safe and in working condition; thus the temporary though somewhat prolonged suspension of this fine colliery is brought to a close, and operations are now being carried on the same as they were before the great strike of the workmen.

Another furnace has been blown in at Blaenafon, and the works are exceptionally well employed.

The case “Vivian v. Jagon and another,” which has now been in course of litigation for several years past, and which involves a very large amount of mineral property, came on for final adjudication before the House of Lords on Friday. The appellant on this occasion was Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P. for Glamorganshire, who held a lease of the Cadley estate and mines, which are situate near Swansea, from the late Countess de Witz, and under that lease had extensively worked the mine, and the land was duly tendered as they were in the bank, but they were not accepted, and they were then deposited in the bank. The case for the appellant opened on Friday, his counsel occupying the whole day in his address. The case involved two material points, and on these two points issue has joined. The first question raised was whether the late Countess had any power to grant a lease for the working of the minerals and coal at all; and secondly, if there were that power, then was the lease which had been granted a good and valid one. During the course of the learned counsel's address on behalf of the appellant their lordships somewhat indicated their opinion by requesting the counsel to confine his remarks more particularly to the first point, because if the Countess did not possess the power to grant a lease for the working of the minerals the second point could not arise. At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address their lordships adjourned until Monday, when, without calling upon the respondents for their reply, they dismissed the appeal with costs. We understand the value of the property and minerals involved in this case is something enormous—probably between 150,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*— whilst a very large sum must have been expended in its litigation, from its hearing at the Glamorganshire Assizes, through the various courts of law, to that of final appeal in the House of Lords.

Some of the puddlers at Ebbw Vale have struck work on account of the masters stopping the boys kept to hold up the doors of the puddle furnaces. A gold watch-guard has been presented to Mr. David Wm. Lewis (late of the Plymouth Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil) by the employees at the Llantwit Main Colliery, Llantrissant, on the occasion of his leaving the company's employ, where he has been during the last twelve months superintending the erection of new steam-engines and machinery.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Susan Vittery, from Carlisle, with 213 tons of zinc ore for H. Bath and Son; the Sketty Belle, from Genoa, with 300 tons of copper ore for H. Bath and Son; the Shields, from Cardiff, with 300 tons of calamine for Richards, Power, and Co.; the Constance, from Cagliari, with 270 tons of zinc ore for H. Bath and Son; the Paula, from Regensburg, with 140 tons of zinc ore for Asturian Co.; the Antares, from Carthage, with 80 tons of iron ore to order; the Crusader, from Gergenti, with 300 tons of brimstone to order; the Mediateur, from Carlisle, with 188 tons of zinc ore for H. Bath and Son; the Mary, from Cherbourg, with 100 tons of iron ore for R. Crawshaw; the St. Francisco, from Aveiro, with 151 tons of copper ore for Richards and Co.; the Gloria de Portugal, from Aveiro, with 176 tons of copper ore, also for Richards and Co.; the Aeolus, from Almeria, with 190 tons of copper ore to order; the Malaga, from Escullus, with 174 tons of calamine for A. Bell; the Sirene, from Santander, with 73 tons of iron ore to order; the Probus, from Santander, with 135 tons of iron ore for W. H. Thomas and

Co.; the London, from Santander, with 95 tons of iron ore for W. H. Thomas and Co.; the Marie Celestine, from Carlisle, with 208 tons of zinc ore for Richardson and Co.

THE DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE AT LLANTIRISSANT.—Last week we inserted in the *Mining Journal* a paragraph relating to the above, and we are now enabled to give some further particulars as to the discovery. A correspondent says:—“The attention of Mr. James, a mining engineer from Cardiff, was first drawn to this mine by the quantity of lead on the road, the ‘dressing’ of which was obtained from the spot where the mine is situated. Search was afterwards made for the lode, and Mr. James was in a short time successful, it being evident that mining operations had been carried on there in the olden time, a walled shaft, 9 fathoms long, 3 feet wide, and 41 feet from the surface, being discovered. The present appearance of the mine leaves no doubt as to there being a quantity of lead capable of being worked, and the ore is very valuable, being worth 60 per cent. The ancient miners, no doubt, worked the mine extensively, as operations have been found to extend 300 fathoms long and 50 fathoms wide, bearing east and west, and there is no doubt a large quantity of lead was sent away by them to various parts of the country.”

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the tin-plate makers was held at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, Mr. Woodruffe (of the Machen Works, Monmouthshire), president of the association, in the chair. The trade was well represented on the occasion, and several buyers and tin smelters were also present. From the discussion that took place it appears that the position of the trade just at present is an unsatisfactory one, prices having declined as compared with three months ago, although quotations nominally remain the same. There has been no falling off in the demand; on the contrary, the American and other markets are taking rather large quantities, but the supply has largely increased, consequent upon the starting of so many new works, and the result is that the market is overstocked with plates. At the close of the discussion the following resolution was unanimously come to:—“That in the opinion of this meeting the present unremunerative condition of the tin-plate trade requires a reduction of make, to continue until such time as prices become more satisfactory.” The provisions of the Factory Extension Act are being gradually applied to the tin-plate establishments of the kingdom, and so far no serious difficulty has arisen in adopting the same. The members, as usual, dined together after the meeting.

MYNYDDBACHYGLO COLLIERY.—This colliery, which perhaps is not generally known, was sunk by that eminent engineer, Mr. W. P. Struvé, the present manager of the mammoth concern belonging to the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, situate at Cwmavon, in Glamorganshire. There were unusual difficulties connected with the sinking of the pit referred to, the result was in the meantime a novel mine ventilator was erected, which had been invented, designed, and patented by Mr. Struvé, all of which sinking and erecting were entrusted to the able and judicious superintendence of Mr. John Hughes, who admirably discharged his duties to the most complete satisfaction of master and men; for which service a well-merited token of esteem was presented to Mr. Hughes, by the workmen and the surrounding neighbours, in the shape of a gold watch, of the value of 50*l.*, and also a portrait of himself and wife, value 10*l.*, both of which we had the pleasure of seeing a day or two ago. Mr. Hughes has for many years managed very successfully the colliery above named, under both Mr. Struvé and Mr. Sterry, the present proprietor, but is now to be mineral agent at Cwmavon, in place of Mr. D. Thomas, who has just left there for the management of the Rhymer Company's minerals. Swansea and its neighbourhood wish Mr. John Hughes every success in his new sphere of labour.—*Cambrian.*

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The North of England Iron Trade Meeting was held at Darlington, on Tuesday, and many connected with influential local firms were present. The chief attraction was a series of specimens of a new make of iron from Consett of a very superior character, and which is produced by a process at once highly economical and very rapid. It is claimed for this invention, which is patented by Mr. Radcliffe, of the Consett Iron Company's Works, that rails and plates are finished within half-an-hour of leaving the puddling-furnace, the iron passing from the puddling-furnace to the finishing mill, thus doing away with what is known as the puddling, or forged train, and saving the labour of once re-heating the iron, with all the intermediate work. The iron exhibited was generally pronounced to be of a high quality, about one-half of it being produced from pure Cleveland iron, and the other from half Cleveland and half hematite. This iron was of a perfectly steely texture, and from the tests which had been applied to it, appeared to possess what was claimed for it—all the strength and toughness of the very best malleable iron. Amongst the specimens of iron made from pure Cleveland was one bar 2½ inches square, bent cold without showing any fracture; also plates, bent cold without fracture. There was one specimen much admired—a forged bar, 4½ inches by 1 inch, twisted like a corkscrew, without a fracture, showing extreme toughness. There were also shown on the same stall sections of rails 82 lbs. and 75 lbs. per square yard, also specimens of plates, all made from 40s. pig-iron, the fracture showing a very beautiful close grain, and a toughness of fibre. From the same iron were shown plates which had been subjected to a tensile strain of 30 tons 3 cwt. and 31 tons 8 cwt. respectively. With this immense power of stretch, the elongation had not exceeded ¼ inch. Amongst the equal mixture of hematite and Cleveland, besides some axles of superior polish, an octagon axle of 2½ inches had stood a test of a 2000 lb. weight falling 18 feet, the distance of the supports being 22 inches. Rails were also shown which it was stated had borne equal tests.

A great number of the friends of Mr. R. S. Johnson, Haswell, assembled in the colliery school-room for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, on the occasion of their leaving Haswell for Sharncliffe Hall. Amongst those present were the Rev. T. F. Hardwicke, Incumbent of Shotton; Rev. Mr. Todd, Rev. Mr. Aubrey, Dr. MacDonald, Dr. Riley, Dr. Grodleson, Mr. William Harle, viewfinder, Hassteels; Mr. Horsby, underviewer, Haswell; Mr. Dormand, underviewer, Shotton; Mr. Hare, master blacksmith, Shotton; Mr. Wilson, engineer, Shotton; Mr. Storey, engineer, Haswell; Mr. Hunter, cashier, Haswell; Mr. Moirand, Shotton; Mr. Taylor, cashier, Shotton; and Mr. John Patrick, Durham. The testimonial consisted of a timepiece, a silver salver, and silver soup tureen, each of a very elegant and costly description, from the establishment of Messrs. Lister and Sons, Newcastle. The salver bore the following inscription:—“Presented, together with a silver soup tureen, to R. S. Johnson, Esq., by the agents, workmen, and friends, as a token of their respect and esteem on his retiring from the viewership of the Haswell and Shotton Collieries, 30th June, 1868.” On the timepiece was this inscription:—“Presented to Mrs. R. S. Johnson, by the friends of the Haswell and Shotton Collieries, as a mark of affectionate regard, June 30th, 1868.” The tureen simply bore Mr. Johnson's crest.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the monthly meeting of this association held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. William Fairbairn, president, in the chair), Mr. Fletcher, chief engineer, reported that one explosion at a colliery, by which two persons were killed, affords a further illustration of the treachery of plain cylindrical externally-fired boilers, which has been so frequently pointed out. The boiler was one of a series of eight, set side by side, all of them of the plain cylindrical egg-ended externally-fired class; the exploded one bore No. 2, reckoning from the left hand. The boiler was 27 years old; it had worked three years at one colliery, and was then re-set at another, but not worked; after which it was removed to the pit at which it exploded, where it had worked 11 years. It had had an interval of 13 years, during which it lain idle, and had only worked 14 years out of the 27. It was 30 ft. in length, 6 ft. in diameter, and made of plates fully 5½ in. thick, and laid longitudinally from one end of the boiler to the other, while the pressure to which the safety-valves were set was 55 lb. per square inch. Boiler No. 1, which included the exploded one, were fired by Jukes's self-acting furnaces, which had been applied about two years since; the remainder 5 to 8 by hand in the ordinary way. The boiler was severed into four pieces, one of the rents, which in all probability was the primary one, running along the bottom longitudinally through the line of rivets for a length of about 16 ft. These fragments were scattered right and left. The main portion of the shell was thrown to a distance of about 50 yards, crushing down the ground in its flight; while another fragment was thrown to a distance of about 70 yds, and a third 130 yards, carrying away the coping of a chimney about 30 ft. high in its course. A fourth fragment was thrown to a distance of 77 yards, while a portion of one of the steam-pipes was thrown 180 yards to the west, and a safety-valve the same distance to the east, so that some of the parts flew as much as a fifth of a mile asunder. Two boilers to the left of the exploded one and another to the right were torn from their seats, while boilers 5 and 6 were bulged in at the sides and had to be re-plated. The stoker, who was in the firing space at the time, was killed on the spot, and a pitman, who was in the space at the moment of explosion to request the fireman to wake him early in the morning, was so severely scalded and otherwise injured that he died a few hours afterwards. At the inquest the foreman smith, who had recently repaired the boiler, but at a part not in any way affecting the explosion, stated he considered the boiler was quite safe to work at a pressure of 70 lb. per square inch. He had examined it from one end to the other, found the plates all right, and had detected nothing to account for explosion. Another witness, an engineer, who had been inside the boiler ten weeks ago, and had seen nothing amiss, produced a plate through which the longitudinal rent already referred to had run, which presented the appearance of an old crack that had gone partially through the metal. The Government Inspector of Mines considered there was plenty of water in the boiler at the time, and that the plates had been over-heated, but that the explosion arose from the flaw in the plate already referred to, and that being the case, as it had been shown that the defective plate could not be detected by inspection, no one was to blame. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the explosion was purely accidental, and that no one was in any way to blame for the manner in which the deceased came by their deaths. This evidence must be considered as eminently unsatisfactory; and as long as explosions are considered unaccountable and accidental, it is quite clear they will continue to recur from time to time, with their fatal consequences. No notice was taken at the inquest of the injudicious way in which the feed was introduced. It was carried down by a vertical open-mouthed pipe to within a few inches of the bottom of the boiler, and thus impinged severely on the plates, the consequence of which would be to distress them through severe straining from local contraction, and it was in the neighbourhood of this feed inlet that the primary rent occurred. It would have been well had this been called attention to at the inquest, while it is thought that the fact of these boilers being liable to such treacherous and hidden flaws as the one discovered in this instance afforded an argument rather for discard-

ing these boilers as destructive of human life, than for condoning their explosion as unaccountable and accidental.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of The Institution of Civil Engineers have just awarded the following premiums for Original Communications submitted to the Institution and read during the session 1867-68:—

- 1.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to GEORGE HIGGIN, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "Irrigation in Spain, chiefly in reference to the Construction of the Henares and the Esla Canals in that country."
- 2.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to CHRISTOPHER SANDBERG, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Manufacture and Wear of Rails."
- 3.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to Lient-Colonel PETER PIERCE LYONS O'CONNELL, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Relation of the Fresh Water Floods of Rivers to the Areas and Physical Features of their Basins."
- 4.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to WILLIAM WILSON, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Description of the Victoria Bridge, on the line of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway."
- 5.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to CHAS. DOUGLAS FOX, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On New Railways at Battersea; with the Widening of the Victoria Bridge and Approaches to the Victoria Station."
- 6.—A TELFORD Medal, and a TELFORD Premium, in Books, to JOHN WOLFE BARRY, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the City Terminus Extension of the Charing Cross Railway."
- 7.—A TELFORD Medal to EDWIN CLARK, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On Engineering Philosophy; the Durability of Materials." [Has previously received a TELFORD Medal.]
- 8.—A TELFORD Medal to WILLIAM JARVIS MCALPINE, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Supporting Power of Piles; and on the Pneumatic Process for sinking Iron Columns, as practised in America."
- 9.—A TELFORD Premium, in Books, to THOMAS LOGIN, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Benefits of Irrigation in India; and on the proper Construction of Irrigating Canals."
- 10.—A TELFORD Premium, in Books, to ALLAN WILSON, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On Irrigation in India."
- 11.—A TELFORD Premium, in Books, to WILFRID AIRY, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On the Experimental Determination of the Strains on the Suspension Ties of a Bowstring Girder."
- 12.—The MANBY Premium, in Books, to ANDREW CASSELL HOWDEN, Assoc. Inst. C.E., for his Paper "On Floods in the Nerubudda Valley; with Remarks on Monsoon Floods in India generally."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

June 17.—Prof. T. H. HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S. (President), in the chair.

Charles Baron Clarke, F.L.S., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, Dacca, Hindostan; and Flaxman Chas. John Spurrell, Belvedere, S.E., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

- 1.—On the Distribution of Stone Implements in Southern India, by R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of India.
- 2.—On worked Flint Flakes from Carrickfergus and Larnie, by G. V. du Noyer, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.G.S., &c.
- 3.—On the Diminution in the Volume of the Sea during past Geological Epochs, by Andrew Murray, F.L.S., &c., communicated by the President. In opposition to Sir Charles Lyell, the author submitted that, instead of the proportion of dry land to sea having always been the same, and its volume above the level of the sea a constant quantity, they are constantly increasing, while both the mean and extreme depths of the sea are constantly diminishing, the cause being the extreme affinity which water has for the constituent elements of minerals. In illustration of his view, he quoted the so-called upheaval of coral islands as being really caused by a diminution in the volume of the sea.
- 4.—Has the Asiatic Elephant been found in a Fossil State? by A. Leith Adams, M.B. F.G.S.; with a note by G. Busk, F.R.S., F.G.S.
- 5.—On the Characters of some new Fossil Fish from the Lias of Lyme Regis, by Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S.
- 6.—Note on the Geology of Port Santa Cruz, Patagonia, by Captain T. Baker, Lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve; communicated by the Assistant-Secretary.
- 7.—On the Jurassic Deposits in the N.W. Himalayas, by Dr. F. Stoliczka, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of India.
- 8.—On a new Coal-Plant (*Lepidodendron*) from Sinal, by J. W. Salter, A.L.S., F.G.S. The fossil described was received by Sir R. I. Murchison some years ago. The author regarded it as an infallible indication of the presence of the true northern coal formation, with species like those from the Erekil coal. The proposed name of the species is the *Lepidodendron mosaicum*.
- 9.—On some Fossils from the Menevian Group, by J. W. Salter, A.L.S., F.G.S., and H. Hicks, Esq.
- 10.—On Earthquakes in Northern Formosa, by H. P. Holt, H.M. Consul at Tamsui; communicated by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
- 11.—Memorandum on the Coal Mines of Iwauai, Island of Yesso, Japan, by A. B. Mitford; communicated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The mines lie about two miles inland from the village Kalanoma. Four seams of coal have been discovered, which are from 1 to 6 ft. thick. The coal is soft, yields from 10 to 12 per cent. of ash, and from 30 to 35 per cent. of gas. It sends out thick black smoke when first lighted, but afterwards burns with a clear strong flame, and leaves no cinder.
- 12.—On a new Species of Fossil Deer from Clacton; and 13.—On a new Species of Fossil Deer from the Norwich Crag, by W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., &c.
- 14.—Notes to accompany a section of the Strata from the Chalk to the Bembridge Limestone at Whitecliff Bay, Isle of Wight, by T. Coddington, F.G.S.
- 15.—On the Graptolites of the Coniston Flags, with Notes on the British species of the *Graptolites*, by Dr. H. A. Nicholson, M.B. F.G.S., &c.
- 16.—On the Waterstone Beds of the Keuper and on Pseudomorphous Crystals of Chloride of Sodium, by G. W. Fremder, M.A., F.G.S. Between Salecomb Mouth and the River Sd. between Badleigh Salterton and Littleham Bay, several beds of ripple-marked waterstone occur, and also pseudomorphous crystals of chloride of sodium. A small fragment of waterstone exhibited apparently traces of reptilian remains. In conclusion, the author drew attention to the fact that pseudomorphs occur over the greater part of the Triassic area in England.
- 17.—On the Discovery of the Remains of Pteraspidian Fishes in Devonshire and Cornwall, and on the Identity of *Stegonodictyon cornubicum*, M'Coy, with *Scaphopsis* (*Archæopteryx*) *Dunensis*, Roemer, by E. Ray Lankester. A specimen labelled "Pteraspis," from the Lower Devonian slates of Mudstone Bay, in the collection of the late Mr. Wyatt-Edgell, was at once referred by Mr. Salter to the *Stegonodictyon* of M'Coy, and on further research he concluded that M'Coy's supposed sponge is actually the cephalic plate of a Pteraspidian fish. The author fully endorsed Mr. Salter's determination, and inferred that the specimens of *Stegonodictyon Carteri* are really head-plates of the true *Cephalaspis*.
- 18.—On the Geological Peculiarities of that part of Central Germany known as the Saxon Switzerland, by the late Capt. James Clark; communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. The peculiarities of this region, consisting, first, in the abrupt and marked variations of altitude without any corresponding inclination or dislocation of the strata. Secondly, in the remarkable regularity of the fissures by which the rocks are divided, which cross them at right angles. Thirdly, in the phenomena observable along the line of separation between the Quader and Lusatian granite, the Quader being overlain by the granite and syenite. Fourthly, in disposition of the basalt, which rises through the granite and stratified rocks, indurating the latter, but not contorting them.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The thirty-eighth meeting of this institution will commence at Norwich on Aug. 19. The local secretaries for the meeting are—Rev. Canon Hinds Howell; Dr. Dalrymple, and Rev. Joseph Crompton; and Messrs. S. Gurney, Buxton, and Kerrison are the local treasurers. The seven sections comprise—Mathematics and Physics; Chemistry and Mineralogy (including their applications to Agriculture and the Arts); Geology; Biology; Geography and Ethnology; Economic Science and Statistics; and Mechanical Science. Mr. George Griffith, M.A., Woodside, Harrow, and Rev. Canon Howell, at Norwich, will supply every information as to membership, &c.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY OF PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.—The meeting at the Society of Arts, presided over by Prof. Leoni Levi, for considering the best steps to be taken for improving the position of the Patent Museum and Patent Office Library, passed off most satisfactorily. Mr. J. T. Dexter, secretary of the Public Museums and Free Libraries Association, observed that in the Patent Office Library we probably possessed the finest scientific library to be found in any country, certainly one far more extensive than that of the Royal Society, and yet, from insufficient room, both the museum and the library were of little or no value to the class for whose benefit and instruction they were intended. The object of the meeting was to impress upon the Government the urgent need of placing the two under one roof, in a larger building, and in a more central position. Five House, on the Thames Embankment, had been suggested, but the question of site must be left for future consideration. All that is desired is that the Patent Office, Library, and Museum should be placed under one roof, and made easily accessible to all who require to use the one and inspect the other. Now that the subject has been thus fully agitated, action will no doubt be taken to prevent further interference.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINE, it is believed, will soon be in position to repay the present shareholders for their outlay. The lode in the 70 has improved, now worth 5l. per fathom. Sarah's shaft will soon lay open a valuable run of ore ground, worth 10l. per fathom, which can be worked for the low price of from 2l. to 2l. 10s. per fathom. The 40 west is worth 10l., driving at 2l., so that, should the 70 hold good, there will be 40 fms. of backs available to stope away. A few months will show better results here.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—Good progress is being made in the 40 west; the lode rapidly improving as we drive. The 50 will soon reach the lode, when we may look forward to a good discovery. There is also a fine course in the eastern end. The 50 is in a fine, strong lode, composed of carbonate of lime and flint, and highly congenial for lead. This mine will, no doubt, be one of the best in the district, and great praise is due to the shareholders for prosecuting the works so vigorously.

WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.—Very satisfactory accounts have come to hand of this mine. One correspondent says—"I have good reason for expecting a speedy and great improvement." Arrangements are being made for perfect ventilation, which will enable us, in my belief, to open up a very valuable property.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell (July 1) reports.—In the middle adit level, west of cross-cut, the new south lode is again assuming a more promising appearance. The same lode, east of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide—a kindly lode.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 28 amounted to 12,264l. 10s. 7d.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED (No. 2), registered on the 12th day of January, 1865.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office at Truro, in the County of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of ONE POUND PER SHARE on all the Contributors of the said company.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 27, 1868. WM. MICHELL, Registrar.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Wednesday, the 15th day of July instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company to—

the Registrar of the said Court at Truro, in the County of Cornwall.

Dated this 24 day of July, 1868.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

FREEHOLD FARMS, situate in the parishes of Newbold Verdon, Osbaston, and Barleston, near to Market Bosworth, and within easy distance of the Desford and Bagworth Stations on the Midland Railway, and thus in close communication with the populous towns of Leicester and Birmingham, and containing together 473 A. 2 R. 31 P. of excellent ARABLE, MEADOW, and COPPICE LANDS, in the occupation of yearly tenants, the whole of which land is within a short distance of Bagworth and Nallstone Wigs Collieries, where VALUABLE COAL is now being worked.

MESSESS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY, have received instructions to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near to the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, at Two o'clock precisely, in Two Lots, this—

VALUABLE ESTATE.

It divides itself into TWO FARMS, the larger one, containing 297 A. 3 R. 22 P., is in the village of NEWBOLD VERDON, and at present in the occupation of two yearly tenants; but the FARMHOUSE and PREMISES are well situated for the whole of the land, which together form a very good occupation.

The other farm, of 175 A. 3 R. 9 P., does not adjoin the first farm, but is very near thereto; it has good FARMHOUSE and PREMISES, and is also occupied by a yearly tenant.

The whole estate is in very good cultivation, and independently of any coal value forms a sound and desirable agricultural investment in a good part of a favourite county. The minerals have been examined and reported on by eminent valuers of coal, and are considered to represent an important value in addition to the agricultural value, which mineral value is rendered of much more importance in consequence of the rapid exhaustion of the South Staffordshire coal field.

Plans and particulars may be had of Messrs. PARKER, ROOKE, and PARKERS, solicitors, 17, Bedford-row; of Messrs. BOWKER, PEAKE, and BIRD, solicitors, 6, Bedford-row; or of Messrs. D. SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE GARNETT AND MOSELEY GOLD MINES.

IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

MR. EILOART is instructed to SELL the above MINES, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1868, at the Auction Mart, in the City of London, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.

The MINES are situate in the COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, upon property consisting of about 1290 acres of land, and are supposed to contain an unlimited supply of gold ore.

Reports of the mine may be seen, and particulars and conditions of sale, when ready, may be obtained on application to Messrs. WOODHOFF and PLASKITT, 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London; or to Mr. EILOART, No. 40, Chancery, London. In New York, further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. DEBON, CLARK, and BRIDGES.

BARNSELY.

VALUABLE COLLIERIES FOR SALE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, towards the end of the month of July next, unless previously disposed of by private contract, when due notice will be given—

LOT 1.—All that VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT called the

GAWBUR HALL COLLIERY, otherwise **WILLOW BANK**, and situate on the Barnsley Colliery of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and the Barnsley Canal, and distant from the town of Barnsley one mile.

LOT 2.—All that other VALUABLE COLLIERY, with the ENGINES and PLANT, situate at Mapplewell, near Barnsley, and upon the said Branch Railway, and called the

NORTH GAWBUR COLLIERY.

The well-known Barnsley thick bed of coal is being worked by the above-mentioned pits, which are in first-rate working condition.

Further detailed particulars of the sale will be issued hereafter, and all information may be obtained upon application being made to Mr. G. ARMSBY, Esq., solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. W. H. PEACOCK, solicitor, Barnsley. Barnsley, 27th April, 1868.

VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINE SETT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, all those VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINES, called

THE NEW PENROSE AND UNITY MINES.

Situated near the Portleven Harbour, Cornwall, including the LEASE, granted for a term of 21 years from the 1st of December, 1863, at 1-20th dues; and the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon.

The above presents an unusually advantageous opportunity for investment, and is disposed of by the present proprietor on account of his leaving for Australia.

For inspecting the mines and other information, apply to R. CUNNACK, Esq., Portleven, Helston, Cornwall; or WILLIAM WARD, Esq., 95, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MAINE AND LOIRE, FRANCE.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—TO BE SOLD, that

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, called **MISENGRAIN**, with land adjoining, situated in the commune of NOYANT LA GRAYOYERE, Canton de SEGRE, MAINE AND LOIRE, FRANCE, being five miles from Port Maingre Segre, from whence there is communication by water with Angers, Nantes, and other large towns on the Maine and Loire.

The quarry has every convenience for carrying on a most extensive and profitable business, including TWO STEAM ENGINES in full working order, offices, stables, workshops, &c., and TWENTY-ONE COTTAGES, built only last year, for the accommodation of the workmen employed. The whole is in splendid working order, no pains or expense having been spared to render it so.

A railway is about to be commenced in the locality, and there will be a station seven miles from the quarry.

Satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the disposal.

For further particulars, apply to M. FRECHAUD, Notary Public, Segre, Maine and Loire, France; or to Mr. J. WIMBLE, 9, Bond-street, Jersey; and the property can be viewed on application to Mr. MACHON, at the quarry.

HEMATITE.

THE HEMATITE IRON ORE believed to exist on the Estate of MABIE, in KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, within easy distance of a shipping port on the Solway and South-Western Railway, WILL BE LET, to a suitable tenant, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, with a trial year free of fixed rent.

Considerable deposits of slag (supposed to be Roman) are seen, from among which a fine specimen of the ore was picked up, and submitted to Dr. Penny, of Glasgow, for analysis, who reports it to be of superior quality and purity, containing 79 1/2 per cent. of oxide, or 64 1/2 per cent. of metallic iron.

The ground and map will be shown by Mr. LAMOND, overseer on the estate; and offers, stating the fixed rent and optional lordship, may be lodged with R. KIRKPATRICK HOWAT, Esq., the proprietor, or with Messrs. LANDALE, FREW, and LANDALE, Mining Engineers, 6, Forth-street, Edinburgh, and 169, Fleet-street, Glasgow.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a promising SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, in Merionethshire; also, a valuable GRANITE and WHINSTONE QUARRY, in the South of Scotland, both in work, and very eligible investments.

Particulars on application to Mr. T. E. MINSHALL, Queen-street-chambers, Wrexham.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a going SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, realising profit, situate at FESTINIOG, covering TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES, Crown royalty.

For particulars, apply to T. DODD, Esq., No. 5, Moore-chambers, Moore-street, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ELY VALLEY.

TO BE LET.—All those SEAMS of highly bituminous COAL and LEAD MINE, lying under the several farms of COEDYLLAY, TYNCOED, TYLCHAU, TONTRAYTHWIG, GELLYSEREN, and LLANILID, containing together FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, in the above Valley, the property of COLLYN COZENS, Esq.

The estate is bounded by the River Ely and its tributaries, and the Ely Valley line of railway runs through it.

For further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Wm. COZENS, or Mr. Wm. DAVIES, Solicitors, Haverfordwest.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.

MESSESS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.

WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES FOR MINES AND COLLIERIES.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH,

Have ALWAYS in PROGRESS, and can SUPPLY at short notice, TANK ENGINES

To suit any gauge of railway and gradients from 1 in 16.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS AXLES, LORRIES, CARTS, WOOD WHEELS, &c., IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

FIG LEAD.

MESSESS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN SOLICIT ORDERS for SOFT FIG LEAD, which they are producing of the very best quality

Prices on application.

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OFFICE.—18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL.

SLATES.

WALNEY SCAR QUARRIES, SITUATE NEAR CONISTON OLD MAN.

For particulars and samples of these very durable green and grey slates, address "Manager," Walney Scar Slate Works, Broughton-in-Furness.

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S COMPOSITIONS.

Nos. 1 and 2 for SHIPS' BOTTOMS; 3 and 4 for RAILWAY AND MINING PLANT, &c.

FROM P. J. MARGERY, ESQ., C.E., ENGINEER OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY.

South Devon Railway Engineer's Office, Dawlish, Sept. 23, 1865.

I have extensively used Messrs. Peacock and Buchan's No. 3 paint or composition, on the viaducts and bridges of the South Devon Railway, and I consider it to be a paint of very good qualities, and that two coats of it are equal to three of other paints; also that its durability is greater.

(Signed) P. J. MARGERY, Engineer S.D.R., M.I.C.E.

N.B.—The South Devon Railway Company have continued to use it, and are now painting their stations with it.—February, 1868.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM EDWARD WOODS, ESQ., C.E.

3, Storey Gate, Westminster.

DEAR SIR,—Please prepare 6 cwt. of your composition for preserving timber; put up in strong wooden casks, to go round the Horn for the Copiaio Railway Company. Believe me, yours truly,

Capt. George Peacock. (Signed) EDWARD WOODS.

For price, &c., apply to—

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, SOUTHAMPTON.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPS, AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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WASHERS, BUFFERS, HOSE PIPES, TUBING,
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AIR AND WATER PROOF ARTICLES.
To proprietors of mines, quarries, mills, railway and steamboat companies,
and all large consumers, most advantageous terms are offered.
ANY ARTICLE MADE TO SKETCH OR PATTERN.
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION,
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IRWELL WORKS, SALFORD.

DYNAMITE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER,

May now be had from
Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnarvon,
Sole consignees from the patentee.
This powerful BLASTING AGENT will not explode from a spark, or concussion alone, but requires the combined effect of both, and is fired by a strong percussion cap and ordinary fuse. In a compressed state it may be fired in damp holes, or under water.
Force, SEVEN TIMES that of the BEST GUNPOWDER.
It will shiver to pieces cast or wrought-iron, or the toughest teak timber. No tamping is required. It is by far the safest explosive for blasting purposes ever discovered.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.

THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense. It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton. Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.
One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.
This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF FIRE BRICK, STONEWARE PIPE, AND TILE WORKS; ALSO, OF ARTIFICIAL MANURE, PATENT FUEL AND SUGAR WORKS, &c., &c.

CARR'S PATENT DISINTEGRATOR,
For REDUCING to a FINE GRANULAR POWDER various UNFIBROUS MATERIALS (whether HARD or SOFT) at the rate of from TEN to THIRTY TONS AN HOUR, according to the size and strength of the one used, and the amount of power available to drive it.
This unique and efficient mill, unparalleled for novelty, wholesale execution, and dispatch, is rapidly superseding throughout the United Kingdom and abroad all other pulverising machines at the above-named and other works, at an immense improvement to their manufacture in quality and quantity, and at a saving in steam-power and labour, in some individual cases amounting to several hundreds of pounds a-year.
An illustrated pamphlet, fully describing the disintegrator, with woodcuts and prices (which range from £60 to £140), together with the names and addresses of some two hundred of its purchasers (some of whom have taken two, three, or even four of them), will be forwarded at any time, free of charge, on application to the patentee, as below, who will also send, by sample post where specially required, samples of powdered materials in the precise state as they were pulverised by various disintegrators, consisting of fire-clays, ganister, shale, heavy burnt stoneware, coal, pitch, &c., and likewise the names of some of the purchasers who have kindly consented to show theirs in operation to bona fide enquirers.
THOMAS CARR, PATENTEE, MONTPELIER, BRISTOL.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED
from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their very liberal support for many years, and informs them that he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's Instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS, LEVELS, TRAVERSING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAIRS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ENGINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.
Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
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CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to bring its CAPABILITIES more prominently before the PUBLIC, are OPEN TO TAKE CONTRACTS FOR DRIVING LEVELS.
Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTATORY MACHINERY is in use, and can be applied to driving the AIR COMPRESSOR.
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Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
Translations of Catalogues, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.
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MEAT BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
MEAT BISCUIT FOR DOGS, made by the CARLISLE BISCUIT COMPANY, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest food for dogs that has ever been introduced. It is equally adapted for sporting dogs, yard dogs, or for pets. It requires no cooking, and, without any other food, keeps dogs in the highest condition. Many of the prize-taking dogs at the last Birmingham show were fed, from puppies, on this biscuit. Price 30s. per cwt. at Carlisle; or at their depot, 56, City-road, London, 22s. per cwt. Post-office orders payable to WILLIAM SLATER, Carlisle. Sold by corn chandlers everywhere. Book of testimonials from well-known country gentlemen, sent on application. Agents wanted.
WILLIAM SLATER Managing Director.

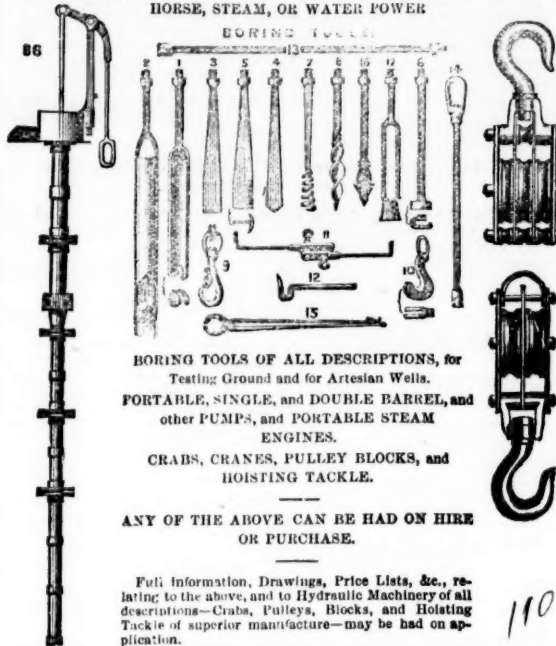
THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
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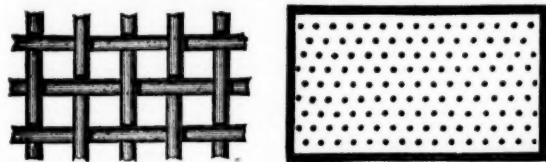


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Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and
HOISTING TACKLE.

ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
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Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on application.

STRONG WIREWORK.



STRONG WIREWORK, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates; DITTO TUBS. All the above promptly supplied at
W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT,
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(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
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PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

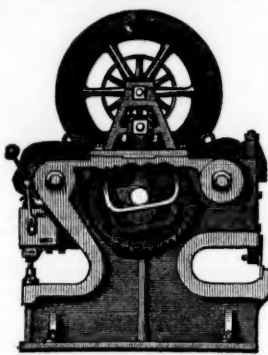
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

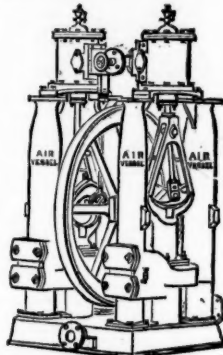
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.



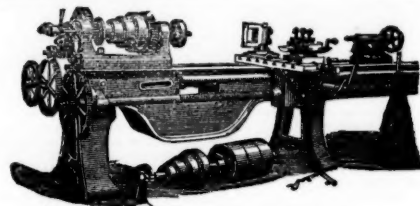
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.



JOHN CAMERON'S
PATENT DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINE,
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. x 24 in.—8 tons, £185.
WORKS,
EGERTON STREET, HULME,
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JOHN CAMERON'S
STEAM PUMPS,
From 2 to 12 in. diameter,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE-ACTING.
WORKS,
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STEAM ENGINES,
ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' CONTRACTORS'
COLLIERY PLANT, AND MACHINERY,
Of every description, new and secondhand,
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STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proved and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

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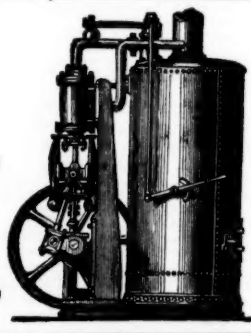
Are now making Cast-Steel suitable for Tools, Taps, Dies, Chisels, &c., &c., Shear Steel, and Iron of a very superior quality, by their direct process, under the superintendence of the Patentee.

The range of quality which this process secures renders the Steel and Iron suitable for almost every purpose to which these metals can be applied. Also, CAST-STEEL CASTINGS of all kinds from PATTERNS or DRAWINGS.

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1 1/2 cwt., 3 cwt., and 5 cwt. sizes, always in stock or progress.

ENGINES AND BOILERS COMBINED,
From 2 to 20-horse power. Small sizes usually ready for delivery.
PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES,
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DOMES AND OTHER FITTINGS FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES,

STILLS, PANS, AND GENERAL COPPER WORK,
IMPROVED WATER GAUGES, BLOW-OFF COCKS, SAFETY VALVES, FUSIBLE PLUGS, &c.,
As recommended by the Steam-Boiler Associations.

GENERAL STEAM WORK, WHEEL VALVES, SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, &c.
IMPROVED GAS VALVES,

BABBITT'S AND FENTON'S PATENT ANTI-FRICTION METALS,

Wholesale Agents for Bourdon's, Schaeffer's, and other good Makers of

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Wrought Iron Tubes and Fittings for Steam and Gas Work.

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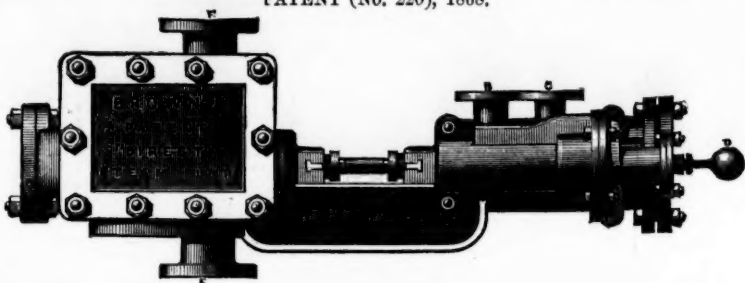
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Illustrated Lists on application.

THE NEW "DIRECT" STEAM PUMP.

PATENT (No. 220), 1868.

No fly wheel,
Connecting Rod, Crank, or
Eccentric.
No Springs Whatever.



No Valves or Spindles struck
by either Piston or
Piston Rod. No Tappets of
any Description.

This Pump is unquestionably the simplest in construction that can possibly be made, seeing that it consists of but THREE WORKING PARTS—viz., main piston and rod with pump bucket, slide valve, and small subsidiary piston. The slide valve is moved by steam admitted at either end by means of small ports or passages in the cylinder, which are uncovered, at the extremes of the stroke, by the main piston. The practical result is that the main piston acts as a slide valve on the small or subsidiary piston, which, in its turn, causes the slide valve proper to distribute the steam upon the main piston. In this method there is no striking of any portion of the piston or rod, nor any mechanical contact whatever between the latter and the slide valve with its piston. The pump is, therefore, quite silent and all times certain in its action.

PRICE LIST.

WATER PUMPS.				AIR PUMPS.			
No.	Diameter of double-acting barrel.	Gallons thrown per hour.	Price.	No.	Diameter of double-acting barrel.	Cubic feet per hour compressed to a density of 30 lbs. per square inch.	Price.
No. 14	3 inches	3,000	£25	No. 1	5 inches	500	£25
15	4 "	6,000	35	2	6 1/2 "	1000	35
16	5 "	9,000	50	3	7 1/2 "	1500	50
17	6 "	12,000	75	4	9 "	2000	75

The average speed of these Pumps, to throw the above quantities of water, is 80 strokes per minute.

LARGER SIZES AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., 80, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Sole Licensees and Manufacturers of the Patent Combined STEAM and HYDRAULIC CRANE, and of the NEW INJECTOR.

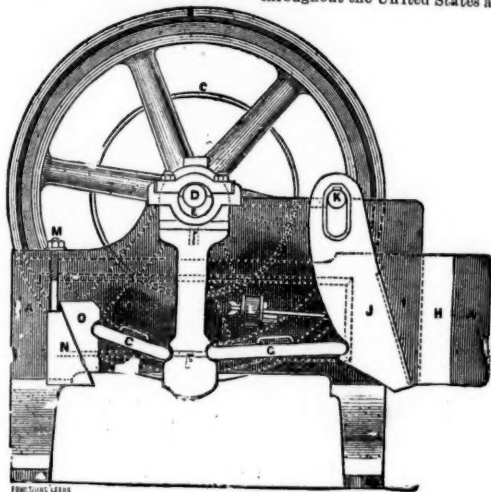
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. For the Parys Mining Company, THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkcaldy Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Owoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

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ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,

AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES

MANUFACTURED BY

ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867—AWARDS, Silver Medal for STEAM CRANES. Bronze Medal for DONKEY FEED PUMPS.

APPLEBY BROTHERS,

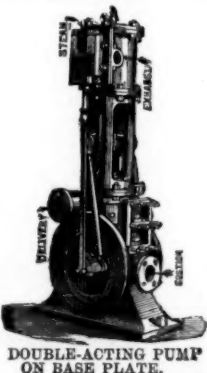
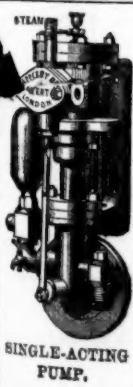
EMERSON STREET, SOUTHWARK,
LONDON, S.E.,

Engineers and Patentees of STEAM CRANES, DONKEY PUMPS, &c.

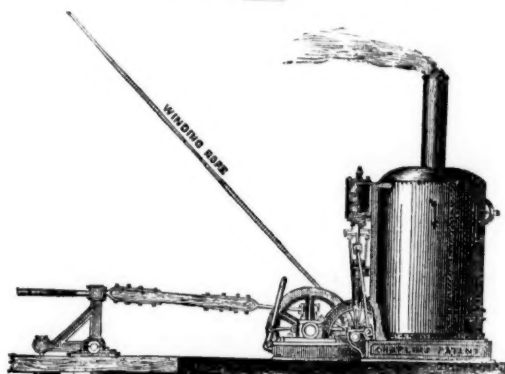
PATENT DONKEY PUMPS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diam. of ram	1 1/4 in.	2 in.	2 1/4 in.	2 3/4 in.	3 in.	3 1/4 in.	3 3/4 in.	4 in.	4 1/4 in.
Gall. per hour	230	400	680	850	1200	1500	2100	2600	3800
Approx. H.P.	15	25	40	50	80	95	130	160	230
Single-acting price	£10 5.	£12 10.	£15	£18	£24	£28	£38	£48	£60
Double-acting do.	11 10.	14 0.	17	20	24	28	38	48	60
Double-acting pump on base plate					27	32	38	43	50

* Calculated at 800 strokes per minute.



Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



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These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION of CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25-horse power.

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AXLES, SHAFTS and

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	—
200	Botalack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	—
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	—
1000	Bronfloyd, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	—
5004	Bwch Consols, c. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	—
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	—
910	Cargill, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	22	—	—
400	Cresgawra and Penkelt, c. St. Just	7 10 0	—	—	—
867	Cwm Erwin, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—
128	Cwmystwili, c. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—
280	Derwent Mines, c. Durham	1 0 0	455	445 455	—
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	49 14 6	—	—	—
656	Ding Dong, c. Gwynedd	128 17 6	—	—	—
358	Dolcoath, c. c. Camborne	2 14 6	—	—	—
614	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	—
300	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	—
128	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	—
1906	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	24 5 0	—	—	—
2800	Foxdale, c. c. Wendron	3 9 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	25 0 0	—	—	—
5850	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 18 6	—	—	—
1200	Great Laxey, c. c. Helston	3 10 0	—	—	—
1024	Herodfoot, c. c. Helston	4 0 0	17 1/2	16 1/2	—
6000	Hingston, c. c. Calstock	8 10 0	—	—	—
165	Levant, c. c. St. Just	5 10 6	—	—	—
400	Lisburne, c. c. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—
3000	Maes-y-Safn, c. Flint	18 15 0	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	20 0 0	—	—	—
1800	Minera Boundary, c. Wrexham	4 10 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	7
20000	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	—
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	50 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Prosper United, c. Calstock	0 12 6	2	36s. 38s.	—
1120	Providence, c. c. Helston	8 14 0	—	—	—
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	10 6 7	22	21 23	—
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	400	—	—
937	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	8 6 6	—	—	—
498	So. Wh. Frances, c. c. Helston	24 10 10	17	15 16	—
400	Summer Hill, c. c. Helston	18 18 9	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
2000	Truro, c. c. Helston	3 13 6	—	—	—
6000	Trumpet Cons., c. c. Helston	9 0 0	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranzabuloe	11 10 0	13	60 61	—
4000	West Gogolophin, c. Breage	10 0 0	—	—	—
400	W. Wheel Seta, c. Camborne	47 10 0	200	190 195	—
1024	Wheal Basset, c. Helston	5 2 6	65	62 1/2	67 1/2
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	—
4295	Wheal Killy, c. St. Agnes	10 10 0	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. Helston	5 4 6	3	2 1/2	3
80	Wheal Owles, c. St. Just	8 0 0	22	20 2 1/2	—
896	Wheal Seta, c. c. Camborne	70 0 0	—	—	—
3000	Whitwell Lead, c. Clitheroe	58 10 0	80	70 75	—
17000	Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
25000	Alamillos, c. Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2	—	—
20000	Anglo-Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	—
30000	Cape Copper Mining, c. Cape	1 10 0	13	12 1/2	13 1/2
7612	Don Pedro, c. Spain	1 10 0	—	—	—
70000	English and Australian, c. c. Spain	0 14 0	—	—	—
28000	Fortuna, c. Spain	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., c. Nov. Scotia	2 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Goganes, c. c. Nov. Scotia	20 0 0	—	—	—
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., c. Australia	33 10 0	0 15	0 15	0 15
50000	Laurel, c. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Peel River Land and Mineral, c. Chile	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Ponteland, c. France	100 0 0	2 1/2	—	—
100000	Port Phillip, c. France	20 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Scottish Australian M. Co., c. c. Australia	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	1 0 0	—	—	—
13500	Vancouver, c. c. B. C.	15 0 0	18 1/2	19 1/2	20
60000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	8 0 0	5 1/2	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Co., c. c. Canada	1 0 0	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Argentine, c. Argentine Republic	Paid,	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	64
Anglo-Brazilian, g*	1 0 0	..	..	..	36
Anglo-Italian, g*	0 10 0	..	3% 1% 3%	..Nov. 1866	40
Australian United, g	0 10 0	..	..	..Jan. 1868	56
Burra Burra, c. South Australia†	1 0 0	..	..	..Mar. 1868	20
Capula, s, Mexico†	5 0 0	..	..	..Mar. 1868	20
Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*	1 14 6	..	..	..	20
Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba†	5 0 0	..	2	..May 1868	60
Copiapu Mining Company, Chile†	45 10 0	..	2 2%	..Mar. 1868	60
Copiapu Smelting, Chile†	16 10 0	..	..	..Jan. 1868	20
El Chico Silver Mining Co. of South Australia†	10 0 0	..	..	..	400
El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	150 £100 pd.]	..	..	..April 1866	20
Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia*	5 0 0	..	..	..Nov. 1866	123
Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*	2 0 0	..	..	..Nov. 1866	193
Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	1 17 6	..	%..15s. 17s.	..Fully pd.	6000
Great Northern, c. South Australia†	5 0 0	..	..	..May 1868	61
Javali (Portugal)†	1 11 6	..	..	..Fully pd.	12284
Laquinta, g, s, New Granada	1 0 0	..	1%	..Sept. 1862	8000
Laquinta Coal and Iron, India†	3 0 0	..	..	..June 1868	6400
Quebrada, c. Venezuela†	1 0 0	..	..	..	4000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	6 0 0	..	..	..Feb. 1868	5000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	3 10 0	..	..	..Dec. 1867	4000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	2 0 0	..	..	..	2720
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	2 15 0	..	2%..2 2%	..Fully pd.	6000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	1 0 0	..	..	..	1772
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	0 14 0	..	19s..1 1%	..May 1866	12000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	4 0 0	..	..	..June 1867	6000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	5 0 0	..	..	..Sept. 1866	3000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	0 5 0	..	..	..Fully pd.	6000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	2 0 0	..	..	..Oct. 1867	3000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	2 0 0	..	..	..	3000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	1 2 6	..	1%..1% 1%	..May 1868	3973
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	7 0 0	..	..	..	6215
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	1 0 0	..	..	..Aug. 1867	10000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	5 0 0	..	..	..Fully pd.	20000
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully pd.	612 8
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	1 0 0	..	3% 3%	..Fully pd.	3000 8
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	3 0 0	..	2%..1% 2%	..Fully pd.	6000 8
Quebrada, c. New Zealand*	3 0 0	..	..	..Fully pd.	3000 8